

You Are Sure To Get Upstairs And to Cut Out All Repairs When You "Hook'er to the Biler" Don't You Know!

That sounds like poetry—but it isn't. It is hard fact.

If you should go around over the country very much you would find mill owners all over the land busy complaining of their elevators.

Elevator tinkering is a regular weekly job, and there is a tremendous charge per hour—and it is slow work!—you know the old, old story, don't you?

And yet if you needed another elevator to-morrow you would go off and buy the same old sort because it is cheap.

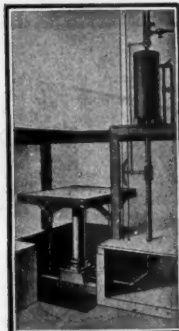
And we and hundreds of good Steam-Hydraulicers just lay back and laff (no, not lawf) at your making a fool of yourself.

Say, old fellow, if you were as smart as the "Controlling Interest" thinks you are, an advertisement as queer as this would make you want to know what it really means to

"HOOK 'ER TO THE BILER"

CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON COMPANY
COATESVILLE, PA.

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Send for Bulletin



Direct Acting Steam-Hydraulic Elevator.

Nearly
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In Use.



Double Geared Steam-Hydraulic Elevator.



Elevator in Large Soap Factory in Jersey City.

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D. E. WASHINGTON, CHIEF ENGINEER
WRIGHT BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Our charges are consistent with the service we give you and usually we will save you many times our fee.

Try us—you will not be disappointed.

Yours truly,
D. E. WASHINGTON, Mgr.

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For Counter Tops and Cases, Side Walls, Refrigerators, Shelves, Scale Tops, Etc.

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write for free
samples

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

We are constantly in the market for

Ground and Unground Tankage and Blood

Concentrated Tankage

Bones of all kinds

Horns, Hoofs

Beef and Pork Cracklings, Etc.

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EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 45.

New York and Chicago, August 26, 1911.

No. 9.

MORE MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS.

Voters of Beaumont, Tex., voted this month for a \$25,000 bond issue to build a municipal abattoir at which all locally-killed meat must be slaughtered. By this plan it is hoped to do away with offensive local slaughterhouse conditions, and also possibly reduce the cost of locally-killed meat.

The proposition to build a modern abattoir, that has been before the council and a committee of butchers and others at Austin, Tex., for some time, has reached a point where practical work toward raising a donation is to begin. Butchers and others of Austin are to be asked to subscribe \$25,000 in capital stock, of which probably half will be paid down for the establishment of a practical up-to-date abattoir.

MEAT INSPECTION LAW VIOLATIONS.

Nine cases of prosecution for violation of the Federal meat inspection law have been reported to the Bureau of Animal Industry. Of this number six were against farmers or speculators for shipping "bob" veal, two against small dealers for shipping unmarked or uninspected oleomargarine, and one against a couple of country butchers for shipping packages of diseased beef. Not a single case has been brought against a regular member of the meat trade, which speaks well for the reputation of the industry.

PREPARING FOR PACKERS' CASES.

Preparations are being made by the government attorneys for the trial of the cases against Chicago packers charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, which trial is set for November 20 in Chicago. The government is dragging the country for witnesses with whom it hopes to help make a case. Wholesale and retail meat men in various sections of the country have been summoned as witnesses, and the prospects are that there will be a grand trade gathering in Chicago on the date named.

CUDAHY CAR PLANT BURNED.

Fire, originating in the car building and repair shops of the Cudahy Packing Company's plant at South Omaha on Sunday, caused a loss of \$150,000 to the Cudahy property and \$5,000 to the Union Stock Yards. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The Cudahy car shop is a total loss, as is the lumber and supply yards. Two storage rooms and the car icing shed were partially destroyed. The fire is believed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion in waste.

EXPORT MEAT TRADE FIGURES SHOW GROWTH Increase Is in Comparison With Last Year's Low Mark

Export trade in meat and dairy products for the month of July was lighter in total than for any month since January, but nevertheless showed an increase of about a million and a half dollars compared to July of last year, when supply and price conditions had the trade at its lowest ebb. According to preliminary figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor the total value of exports for July was \$1,728,345, compared to about 12 million in June, 13½ million in May, 12½ million in April, 10½ million in January, and \$9,322,421 in July a year ago.

The beef scarcity is again revealed in dwindling beef exports. Exports of fresh beef in July were 1½ million pounds less than a year ago. For the seven months since the first of the year they were 14½ million pounds below even last year's low mark.

Chief increases for July as compared to a year ago were in hams and shoulders, 8 million pounds more; tallow, 5½ million pounds more; bacon, nearly 7 million pounds more; lard, nearly 5 million pounds more; oleo oil, 5½ million pounds more; neutral lard, 3½ million pounds more; cured beef one million pounds more.

Export totals for the seven months of the year to date show an increase in values of over nineteen million dollars as compared to the same time in 1910. The increases prevailed in fats and hog products, showing 104 million pounds more lard than a year ago; 39 million pounds more oleo oil and 31 million pounds more neutral lard; bacon, 35 million pounds more; hams and shoulders, 34 million pounds more; tallow, 19 million pounds more, and salted and cured beef, 5½ million pounds more. Total export values for the seven months were \$81,377,952, compared to \$62,352,297 a year ago.

Details of the Export Showing.

The detailed figures for meat and dairy products and for meat animals, with comparisons, are as follows:

Cattle.—July, 1910, 3,291 head, value \$301,267; July, 1911, 15,606 head, value \$1,381,679. For seven months ending July, 1910, 47,904 head, value \$4,500,043; same period, 1911, 102,353 head, value \$9,327,629.

Hogs.—July, 1910, 479 head, value \$5,004; July, 1911, 1,773 head, value \$12,803. For seven months ending July, 1910, 3,510 head, value \$38,809; same period, 1911, 9,403 head, value \$74,612.

Sheep.—July, 1910, 6,532 head, value \$22,738; July, 1911, 9,086 head, value \$31,082. For seven months ending July, 1910, 16,667 head, value \$67,334; same period, 1911, 73,109 head, value \$437,225.

Beef, canned.—July, 1910, 594,645 lbs., value \$70,220; July, 1911, 957,017 lbs., value \$110,876. For seven months ending July, 1910, 5,411,360 lbs., value \$627,883; same period, 1911, 5,089,068 lbs., value \$593,314.

Beef, fresh.—July, 1910, 4,149,528 lbs., value \$479,997; July, 1911, 2,608,420 lbs., value \$256,462. For seven months ending July, 1910, 36,059,816 lbs., value \$3,811,117; same period, 1911, 21,494,014 lbs., value \$2,156,089.

Beef, salted or pickled.—July, 1910, 2,507,371 lbs., value \$234,985; July, 1911, 3,569,696 lbs., value \$236,304. For seven months ending July, 1910, 17,700,670 lbs., value \$1,425,114; same period, 1911, 23,459,231 lbs., value \$1,830,244.

(Continued on page 24.)

FOOD COMMISSIONERS IN WRANGLE.

The annual convention of the State food commissioners of the country, in the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, was held this week at Duluth, Minn. Its chief feature was the effort of food politicians in the membership to take up the Wiley case in the convention and commit the association to some expression in the matter. The view of the majority was that science and not politics was the business of the meeting, and the political manoeuvre was squelched. The Wiley adherents were very indignant.

A number of interesting topics were discussed. R. M. Allen, executive officer of the food division of Kentucky, read a comprehensive paper on "Cold Storage in Its Relation to Food Products." He gave a short history of the subject and spoke of its relation to the commerce and agriculture, and recommended several reforms. R. E. Barnard, Food and Drug Commissioner of Indiana, gave a discussion of Mr. Allen's paper, especially from the standpoint of cold storage eggs.

Following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Lucius P. Brown, Tennessee; first vice-president, H. E. Barnard, Indiana; second vice-president, C. H. Billingley, Alabama; third vice-president, Joel G. Winkler, Minnesota; treasurer, James Foust, Pennsylvania; executive committee, Dr. C. E. Woods, Maine; Professor Edwin De Barr, Oklahoma; J. H. Wallis, Idaho. Seattle, Wash., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

BUILDING A MODERN MEAT PACKING PLANT

Miller & Hart Establishment at Chicago, an Up-to-Date Type

Development in plans and methods of packinghouse construction in recent years has been so rapid that almost every new plant erected represents a step forward in packinghouse architecture and packinghouse practice. For that reason The National Provisioner has made it a point to describe and illustrate many plants newly erected or lately put in operation, that the trade in general might keep up to date in these matters.

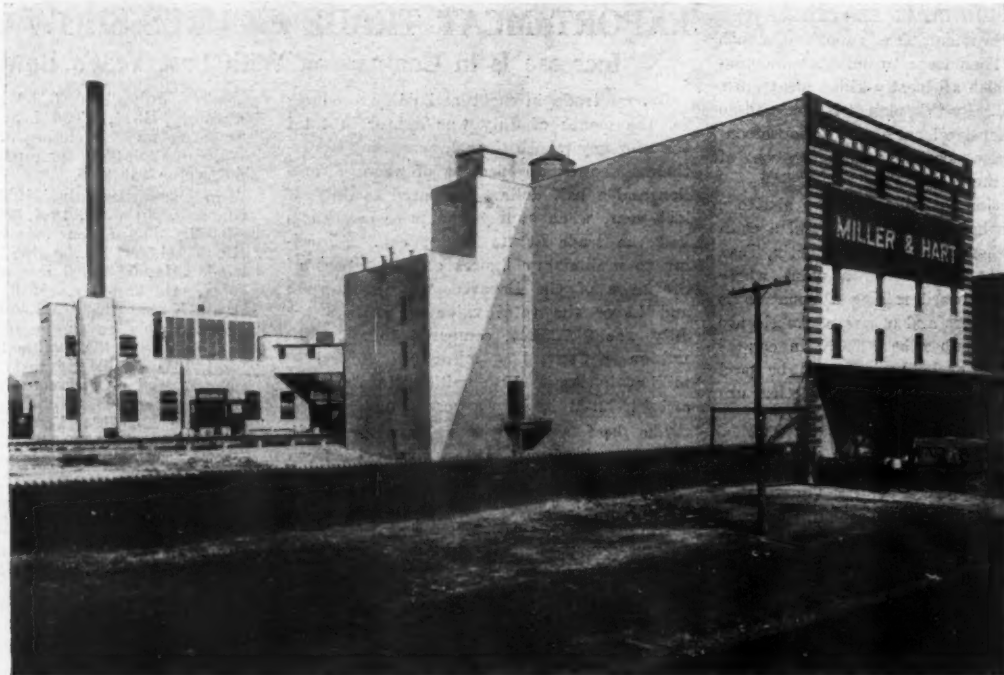
A plant which represents the latest ideas

in packinghouse construction, and which is a type of the establishment of moderate size planned for enlargement to any capacity desired in future, is that of Miller & Hart at Chicago. Numerous references to this new plant and its equipment have already appeared in the columns of The National Provisioner. Its operation has proved in every way a success, and a credit to architect, builders and operators.

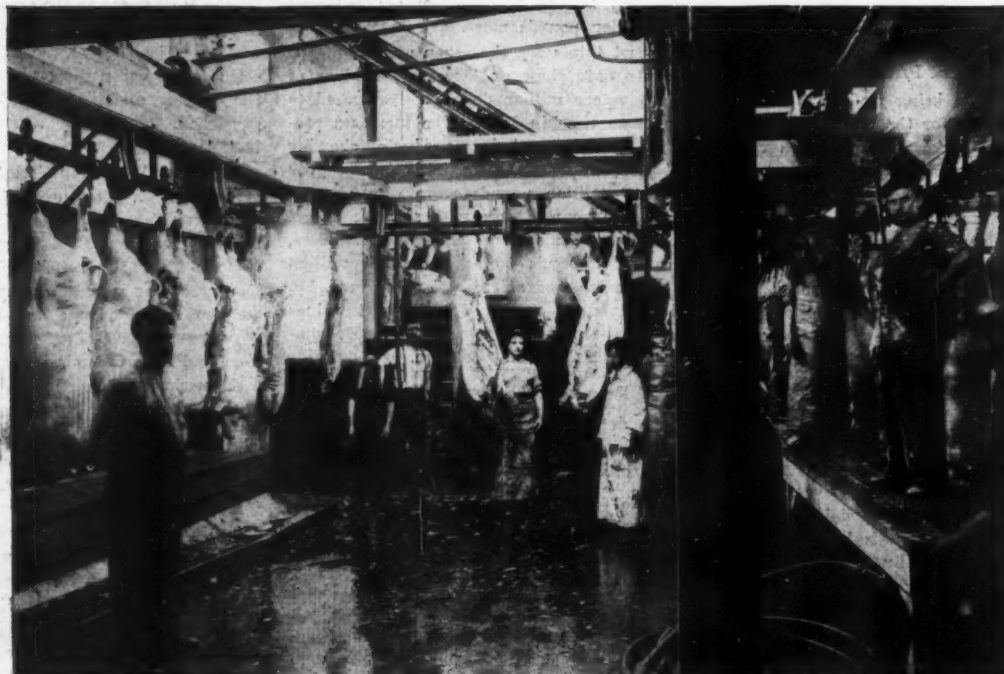
A brief and condensed outline of the layout of the plant and its construction and

equipment is here given, together with such illustrations as limited space will permit. In these days of concrete foundations and wall construction and other advanced building methods, it would be very interesting to present views of such a plant in various stages of completion. The National Provisioner has such views, showing heavy concrete foundations, walls of various buildings in course of erection, showing skeleton and finished walls, etc., but is prevented from publishing them because of lack of space.

The illustrations given show a general view of the abattoir and power house as completed, and some important phases of inte-



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE MILLER & HART PLANT, SHOWING ABATTOIR AND POWER HOUSE.



VIEW OF KILLING FLOOR, SHOWING ALLBRIGHT-NELL TRACKING AND AMERICAN ASPHALT MASTIC FLOOR.

rior equipment. The plant is of a strictly modern and up-to-date type, the last word in sanitary and economic effectiveness, and a model for any packer to follow.

The plant, as completed, is built and equipped for the pork packing end of the business. The architect is Zachary T. Davis, of Chicago, who has built many of the best establishments in the country. The plant is located at 45th place and Packers avenue, in the Stock Yards district of Chicago. The group of buildings includes a cold storage warehouse, abattoir, tank house, smokehouse, vestibule, power house, fertilizer building, garage, covered loading platform, hog pens and reservoir. The buildings are of brick, steel and heavy timber construction, with heavy concrete foundations.

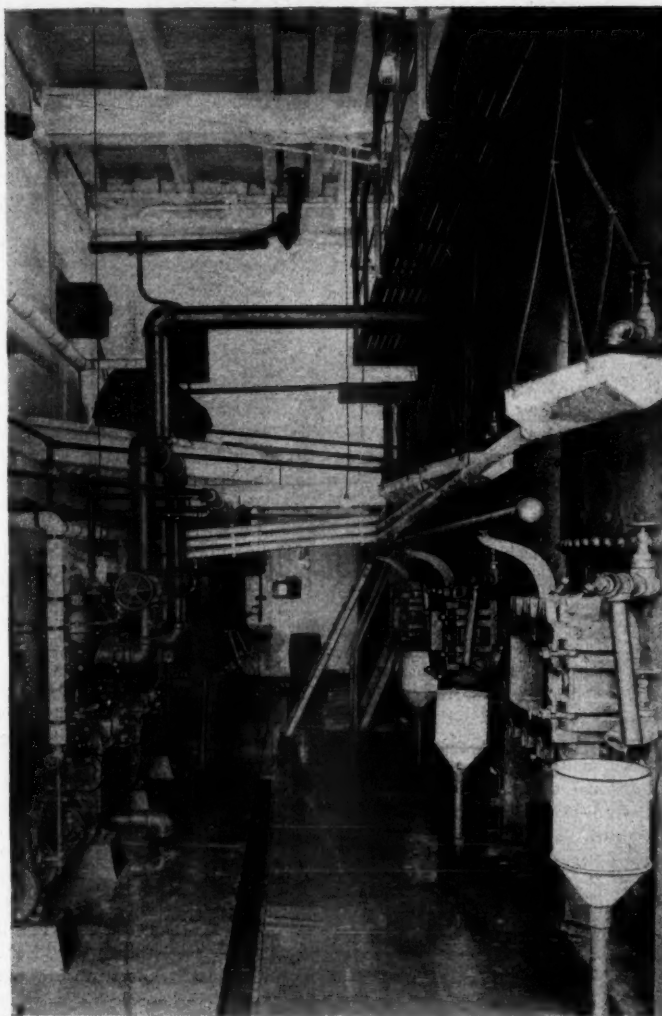
The cold storage warehouse is 67 x 85 feet, six stories high. The cellar is used for storage of dry salt meats. The first floor is for salesroom, offices, wholesale cooler, spreading room, leaf lard and pluck coolers. The second floor is for cutting room and hog cooler. The third floor is for chill rooms. The fourth floor contains the pipe chamber. The fifth floor is devoted to dry storage.

The abattoir building is 50 x 75 feet, four stories high. The cellar is used for storage of inedible grease, a lard storage cooler and salt bins. The first floor contains the cooperage room, lard receiver, lard scale tank, dressing room and toilet room. The second floor is for hog killing. The third floor is for cooling off hogs before entering the chill rooms.

The tank house is 24 x 56 feet, three stories high. The cellar and first floor are devoted to lard and grease tanks. The second floor contains the tank filling and gut rooms.

The vestibule building is 42 x 24 feet, six stories high. The elevator, stairs and connecting passageways to different buildings are in this vestibule, which is thus entirely

(Continued on page 32.)



VIEW OF FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT, SHOWING WANNENWETSCH RENDERING APPARATUS.



VIEW IN HOG KILLING DEPARTMENT, SHOWING "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING MACHINE IN OPERATION.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Albert Geddius is organizing a company at Nashville, Ga., for the erection of a fertilizer factory.

The Wolcott Packing Company, Flint, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000.

The Florida Cotton Oil Company, Dade City, Fla., contemplates establishing a Sea Island cotton gin.

A company will be shortly organized with a capital stock of \$25,000 at Austin, Tex., to erect an abattoir.

The stables of the South Atlantic Packing and Provision Company, Savannah, Ga., have been destroyed by fire.

The Schoen-Porter Fertilizer Company, Atlanta, Ga., has awarded contract for the erection of its fertilizer plant.

A branch cooler at Wichita, Kan., belonging to Swift & Company has been gutted by fire. The loss is considerable.

The establishment of a fertilizer plant at Wadesboro, N. C., is contemplated by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

Fred Hagan, of Germantown, Pa., has purchased ten acres of land at St. Petersburg, Fla., and will establish a poultry ranch.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list \$2,000,000 additional preferred stock.

R. T. Gaston and O. M. Pegues have incorporated the Cheraw Fertilizer Company, Cheraw, S. C., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Farmers' Fertilizer and Storage Company, Aiken, S. C., has purchased ten acres on which a fertilizer factory will be erected.

The butchers of Austin, Tex., are planning the erection of an abattoir to cost around \$25,000. W. L. Vining can furnish information.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company will erect a fertilizer plant, 80 x 100 feet, at Chester, S. C., having a capacity of 10,000 tons.

A company has been organized by J. B. Knight and G. T. Swearingner, at Trenton, S. C., for the purpose of establishing a guano factory.

Robert and Victor Pluym, of Spokane, Wash., have incorporated the Pluym Brothers' Packing Company with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Fort Motte Cotton Oil Company, Fort Motte, S. C., has been chartered with \$25,000 capital stock by R. H. Jennings, R. J. Wannermaker and others.

Swift & Co. have awarded contract for the erection of a five-story fireproof building at Atlanta, Ga., for the manufacture and storing of soap powder.

The Clay County Cotton Oil Company, Henrietta, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$67,000 by W. R. Worsham, J. B. Lale and J. T. Dale.

The Osceola Company, Jacksonville, Fla., has been organized to establish a fertilizer plant with a capacity of 50,000 tons annually. W. H. Cody is president.

Swift & Co. has purchased the Taylor Manufacturing Company's plant at Columbia, S. C., and will add a plant for the manufacture of ammoniated fertilizer.

H. E. Davison, A. Whisonant, Charles Baber and others have incorporated the Farmers' Oil and Manufacturing Company, Blacksburg, South Carolina, with a capital stock of \$12,000.

A large tract of land has been purchased in West Huntsville, Ala., by the Farmers' Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Company for a site for the new fertilizer factory to be established and operated by the corporation.

A company has been organized at Nashville, Ga., with a capital stock of \$25,000 by S. T. Tygart and A. H. Geddius, of Nashville, and A. J. Strickland, of Valdosta, for the purpose of establishing a fertilizer plant.

The Defiance Packing Company, Defiance, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by F. G. Miller, C. J. Chandler, T. W. Brown and G. B. Miller. The new company will take over the Miller Packing Company's plant and make extensive improvements.

Reports from Houston, Tex., concerning the incorporation of the Fidelity Chemical Corporation, stated that it was to take over the business of the Fidelity Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Company. This is not the case, as the two companies will operate entirely independent of each other, and the new concern will not take over any of the fertilizer business of the older company.

Fire, originating in the car building and repair shops of the Cudahy Packing Company's plant at South Omaha, Neb., on August 20, caused a loss of \$150,000 to the Cudahy property and less than \$5,000 to the Union Stock Yards. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The Cudahy car shop is a total loss, as is the lumber and supply yards. Two storage rooms and the car icing shed were partially destroyed.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK FREIGHTS.

Reports from Washington last week were that freight tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Southwestern lines, making material advances in the transportation charges on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Texas, Oklahoma and other points of origin in the Southwest to destinations in other States, were suspended from the effective date of the tariffs, August 18, until December 16.

The proposed rates constitute an increase of approximately 8 per cent. over existing rates. Between 500 and 600 of the great

interstate railways and steamship companies are affected by the suspension.

The entire question of rates on livestock and packinghouse products is under investigation by the commission, and it is expected by the close of the year a general readjustment of these rates may be effected.

HUNGARIAN MEAT CONGRESS.

The National Association of Hungarian Meat Industrials will hold a congress in Buda Pesth on September 17, in connection with which there will be a great exhibition in the Industrial Hall of the Town Park. The exhibits will comprise all products of the meat industry, shop installations, floor and wall covering, marble and metal articles, weights and scales, slaughterhouse plans, machines, refrigerating machines, insulating materials, ice safes, motors, equipments for "salami" and other meat product factories, washing apparatus, paprika and other spices, ice manufacture, disinfectants, cash boxes, veterinary and meat inspection implements, meat transport coaches, laboratories, working clothes, rendering tanks, cutlery, lard barrels, equipment for handling tallow, casing, hair, bone and hide products, etc. Various interesting historical relics of the meat industry will also be shown.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

The United States meat inspection service reports the inauguration of federal inspection at the following additional establishments: Armour & Co., 1065 Laurel avenue, Beaumont, Tex.; Armour & Co., Sassafras and Fourteenth streets, Erie, Pa.; Swift & Co., San Diego, Cal.; *Ruddy Bros., Kansas City, Kan.; *Rosenthal's Native Dressed Beef Co., Augusta, Ga.; E. S. Burnham Co., 53-61 Gansevoort street, New York, N. Y.; Dill Bros., 515 Main street, Lewiston, Idaho, and First street, Lewiston, Idaho; Milano Sausage Manufacturing Co., 5-6 Fulton place, Boston, Mass.; St. Louis Refrigerator & Cold Storage Co., Lewis and O'Fallon streets, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Gordon and F. Ginsburg, 814 Westchester avenue, New York, N. Y.; *S. Freise, 3654 Gravois avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Meat inspection has been discontinued at the following establishments by the federal government: *Blumenstock & Reid Co., Cleveland, Ohio; James N. Arbuckle Co., Newark, N. J.; J. S. Gilmore, Rock Island, Ill.; Clover Hill Packing Co. and Fox River Butter Co., River and Walnut streets, Aurora, Ill.; Norris & Sabine, Zion City, Ill.; Goldstein Sausage Co., 922 East Paulina street, Chicago, Ill.

*Establishments where slaughtering is done.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

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Overhead Track Systems, Switches and Trolleys
New and Second Hand Track Scales a Specialty
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Supply Original SIBERIAN and RUSSIAN SHEEP CASINGS of Highest Quality
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New York and
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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
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THROWING MUD AT BIG MEN

Our daily papers seem to have reached the height of sensationalism and misrepresentation in the Wiley case, now under investigation at Washington. Glaring instances of this stick out all over the daily press reports, but perhaps the most conspicuous of these is the uniformity of the attack upon the so-called Remsen Board. A little information as to the purpose and personnel of this board may be enlightening just at this time.

When the pure food and meat inspection laws were put into effect in 1906 they provided for so many radical, not to say revolutionary, changes in methods of food manufacture that differences of opinion arose at

every turn between pure food officials and manufacturers. Many of these were settled quietly after investigation and consideration, but those of a more important nature could not be so adjusted.

Among the latter was the question of food preservatives. At that time Dr. Wiley and his Bureau of Chemistry had made some investigation on this line, and he finally decided to bar all preservatives except salt, sugar, wood smoke, saltpeter and vinegar. Adverse decisions had been made on boric acid, benzoate of soda and some others. Sulphur, saccharin and others were forbidden. Some of these preservatives had been very extensively used by manufacturers for years. They had reason to believe that they were harmless, and the ban on them constituted a very serious interference with their business.

At that time Dr. Wiley was supreme in the enforcement of the food and drugs act. His methods of investigation were severely criticized by scientific men of world-wide reputation in all countries, and the controversy reached the point where it was necessary to secure an absolutely scientific, unprejudiced, unbiased opinion as to the harmfulness or harmlessness of several modern preservatives.

Getting no satisfaction from Dr. Wiley, the manufacturers took their case to President Roosevelt with the suggestion that as the entire matter was subject at least to very serious doubt, it was his duty to appoint a board of scientific men of such high standing that when their decision was rendered upon the questions involved there could be left no reasonable room for doubt. The suggestion was further made that the President appoint this board on his own initiative, without suggestions of any kind whatever from the manufacturers.

After due consideration and very considerable trouble in securing the acceptances of the high class of scientists required to do this government work, President Roosevelt finally selected Dr. Ira Remsen, President of John Hopkins University, Prof. Russell H. Chittenden of Yale, Dr. Taylor of the University of California, Dr. Herter of Columbia College, New York, and Dr. Long of the University of Chicago. This was called the Board of Official Referee Chemists, and its particularly high standing in the scientific world was recognized at once.

Its members entered upon their duties in the manner expected of such men, and the first subject of their investigation was benzoate of soda. After a thorough study of the question, with a squad of men upon which to make the experiments, and with the experiments going on at three separate points, the board rendered a unanimous decision that benzoate of soda is absolutely

harmless in anything like reasonable quantities. In fact, they stated that it could be used in almost any quantity without harm to the human system.

This was a complete and absolute reversal of Dr. Wiley, and considering the character of the investigators, should have been accepted without the slightest question. Instead, the Wiley press bureau took it up, made it appear that these men were only of mediocre ability, paid employees of the government, influenced by manufacturers, and altogether unreliable because they had dared to express an opinion contrary to that of Dr. Wiley.

The fairness of this Board, however, is demonstrated in the fact that in their second important investigation, that of saccharin, they upheld Dr. Wiley's opinion that it is unwholesome and should be forbidden in food products.

It is very clearly evident to a person who is unbiased in the controversy that the action of Secretary Wilson in recommending, and of President Roosevelt in appointing the Referee Board was the only proper thing to do for a definite, scientific settlement on the questions involved.

All of the preservative questions have not been settled as yet, but the only safe and satisfactory way of settling them is through the Referee Board, or a similar commission composed of authorities of the highest standing. The attempt to belittle and to slander the present board shows not only the strength and animus of the Wiley press bureau, but the almost absolute impossibility of securing fair treatment through the daily press on matters connected with food manufacture.

GIVING POLITICS A REST

Congress adjourned on Tuesday of this week, to meet again in regular session in December. The closing days of the special session were marked by the rushing through of the so-called "pop-gun" tariff bills, so that they might be "put up to" the President for his action. The President was equal to the occasion, and promptly vetoed every one of them, including the wool revision, the cotton revision and the so-called "farmers' free list" measures. The ground for his veto was the hasty and ill-formed character of the proposed tariff revision in these measures—at least one of which was gotten up over night by a Treasury clerk—especially in view of the fact that the Tariff Board is investigating these matters and will be ready to report in December an authentic basis of information upon which to work. Congress adjourned with both sides claiming a tactical advantage. Meanwhile business will suffer, in the opinion of many, until the tariff is taken out of politics.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

THE HANDLING OF HEADS.

The federal meat inspection service recently announced a ruling that hogs' heads could not be used for lard or other edible purposes unless the teeth and turbinated bones were first removed. This order has now been modified to a slight extent, and reads as follows: "The use of heads in the preparation of edible products is not permissible unless the teeth and turbinated bones have been removed. Until further orders, heads in a fresh state may be taken from official establishments without first removing the teeth and turbinated bones."

THE MANUFACTURE OF PEPSIN.

The recovery of by-products and the utilization of the various organs of the animal body provide an economic source to offset the very small margin of profit obtaining at times when a shortage of feedstuffs is driving the livestock market skyward.

One of the earliest by-products manufactured from animal organs and thus recovered is pepsin. This substance is contained within the inside linings or membranes of the stomachs of the various animals. However, that of the hog is usually employed. In distinction of the organized ferments, such as yeast, pepsin belongs to the soluble and unorganized ferments, which means that this digestive ferment is soluble in water and may be dialyzed through animal membranes, in which respects it differs from the albumens which cannot be dialyzed.

While alcohol precipitates pepsin, no coagulation in its true meaning occurs, and the pepsin may be recovered after the evaporation of the alcohol. Coagulation of these digestive ferments sets in when the latter are subjected to heat, and especially so in the presence of water, when their digestive properties are destroyed at comparatively low temperatures.

For the production of pepsin the stomachs of the hogs are usually employed. After they have been cleaned and split open, the inside mucous lining is removed by simply pulling off from the outside tissues and placing in cold water. During the cleaning of the stomachs no rough or brisk handling must occur, as otherwise much of the pepsin will be lost by being washed into the water.

It is customary in some establishments to scrape the inside of the linings with a blunt instrument and utilize the mucous matter thus scraped off for the production of the pepsin. However, the entire linings are frequently used, in which case they are immersed in a very weak solution of muriatic acid, the strength of the latter being conveniently about 3 per cent. The linings are allowed to remain in this solution for from 36 to 48 hours, or until they are entirely dissolved. The temperature during this time must not exceed 120 degs. Fahr., with a minimum of 100 degs. Fahr. Frequent stirring during the period of digestion will facilitate the dissolution materially.

As a solution of the linings is apt to spoil very readily, especial care should be exercised to provide against all contamination and undue exposure to impure atmosphere. A further safeguard against decomposition, and which will produce a product of a light color at the same time, is the treating of the solution with sulphur dioxide gas, which latter is conducted into the bottom of the container directly from a gas generator.

In this manner a sweet solution is maintained during the entire period of dissolution, as well as during the time of sedimentation, which follows immediately. When all of the undissolved mucous and the solid particles have subsided, a clear liquid will be observed, which is withdrawn by means of syphons or by skimming.

In order to obtain the pepsin from this solution the former is precipitated by means of common salt, for the reason that pepsin is not soluble in salt solutions. A temperature slightly below that obtained during the digestion is maintained during the salting-out period, but in no case lower than 94 degs. Fahr. A sufficient amount of salt is added until no further precipitation occurs, which may be determined by withdrawing a small portion of the clear liquid into a glass vessel and adding salt. When no more cloudy precipitate separates and rises to the

surface in the shape of a yellowish scum, the operation is completed.

It is perhaps advisable to perform this simple test with each new batch of stomach linings, as no fixed amount of salt can be prescribed which will hold true in every case, for the reason that the pepsin content of the linings will vary to a large extent.

The scum floating on the surface of the liquid is the crude pepsin of the market. This must be pressed and dried in a manner similar to that with the purified article, a description of which is given hereafter.

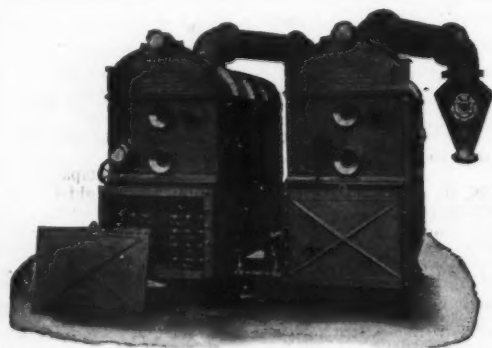
(To be continued.)

TRAINING INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTS.

The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry was held in Sheffield, England, in July. Dr. Rudolph Messel, of London, was elected to fill the presidential chair for the ensuing year. The next annual meeting is to be held in New York. The society has 4,500 members in all parts of the world.

The president, in his address, said that new apparatus, methods, and products appeared with such rapidity that it had become extremely difficult to keep pace with all the applications of science in industry. The tendency of the present age was toward specialization, but too minute subdivision had its disadvantages. There would always, therefore, be a demand for trained men who had a good knowledge of science generally, and especially of the methods of applying it.

It was sometimes alleged that the nature of the training given to students was not practical enough, and that some foreign nations were superior in this respect. He did not think the facilities for acquiring knowledge were less in Great Britain than in any other country—in fact, in some of our institutions they were superior—but in one respect many of their students were deficient, they had not been taught to realize that the object of the industrial chemist, like that of the alchemist, was to produce gold, and that every factory operation must yield a profit, failing which it must cease. In this respect probably our German colleagues were more advanced than we were. In all things the practical side must receive careful attention. The more practical knowledge the chemist had in any branch of industry, the more likely was his work to be successful.—London Times.



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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

NEW PATENT HOG HOIST.

Last Fourth of July the United States Patent Office granted to the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company letters patent No. 996,799 on a new hog-hoisting device which this firm invented and put on the market under the name of "Boss" jerkless hog hoist. The universal satisfaction that this hoist gives, and the fact that it fills a long-felt want, is demonstrated by the great number that are already in use in all parts of the United States.

One of its most practical features is the gentle elevating of hogs on to the bleeding rail, which it does without jerk or miss. This is accomplished by attaching the bleeding rail direct to hoist to form the continuation of the iron guides on hoist from shackling pen, thus giving rail a firm support without adjustment when recting.

Another novel feature is the single hook on the shackle, which with the shackled hog is attached to one of the hooks on the endless chain of the hoist. After being elevated to the highest point, the hog glides forward from hoist hook on to bleeding rail, thereby overcoming sudden jerks to the suspended hog.

Another patented feature is the manner of attaching the hog to hoist chain hooks from any part of the shackling pen. Another time and power-saving feature is the straight and direct elevation of hogs, which prevents their swinging and jerking when lifted off their feet.

The "Boss" jerkless hog hoist can be furnished with electric motor attached for direct service. Detailed information will be gladly furnished by the patentees and manufacturers, The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

WILLIAMS FERTILIZER CATALOGUE.

The new Williams fertilizer catalogue will be off the press about September 1, containing 32 pages of matter relating to the Williams patent bone, tankage and shell grinders, which are of interest to every one grinding or contemplating grinding bone, tankage, oyster and clam shells, beef scrap, feed and fertilizer material of all kinds.

This catalogue is of special interest to all fertilizer manufacturers, also to poultry feed manufacturers, as well as to those who are working up packinghouse waste, hotel and restaurant waste, poultry farmers, cattle feeders, and in fact all feeders of stock.

Those interested in anything of this character should secure a copy of this catalogue, as it will be very interesting and is strictly up to date in every respect. Write the Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Company, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

BRECHT MEAT MARKET FIXTURES.

Shoemaker & Miller, meat dealers, West Branch, Mich., have just installed a handsome set of Brecht fixtures of special design. O. U. Hockaday, Manchester, Ia., has put in a ten-foot refrigerator show-case counter. The fixture is built of select quarter-sawn oak, highly finished, and the display departments are fitted with beveled plate glass.

Watch page 48 for a good job.

YORK ICE MACHINE SALES.

Sales during recent months by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., of ice making and refrigerating machinery are reported as follows:

Yakima Artificial Ice & Cold Storage Company, North Yakima, Wash., one 35-ton ice making plant.

Ice, Fuel & Ginning Company, Chase City, Va., one six-ton ice making plant.

B. Altman & Company, New York, N. Y., two 60-ton compression sides and fur cooling plant.

Rifle Ice & Storage Company, Rifle, Colo., one 20-ton compression side, and six-ton freezing and distilling system.

Speck Chocolate Company, Evansville, Ind., one six-ton refrigerating plant.

J. A. Wright, Seaford, Del., one six-ton refrigerating plant.

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, one 35-ton refrigerating plant to be installed for the Flavelles, Limited, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

Central Wharf Cold Storage Company, Portland, Maine, two 30-ton refrigerating machines, and complete plant for fish freezing and storage house.

White Rock Supply Company, Warianna, Pa., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

Willard & Newell, Tuscaloosa, Ala., one six-ton ice making plant.

Claus Frisk, Silverhill, Ala., one two-ton refrigerating plant.

Jacob Swisher, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, one five-ton ice making plant.

Standard Oil Company of La., Baton Rouge, La., one 150-ton absorption refrigerating plant.

John Bouchard & Sons Company, Nashville, Tenn., one two-ton refrigerating plant.

Weber Baking Company, Newark, N. J., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Falfurrias Power Company, Falfurrias, Tex., one 20-ton refrigerating machine.

Novelty Candy Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

J. W. Green, Apollo, Pa., one eight-ton refrigerating plant.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Wilmerding, Pa., one 25-ton absorption refrigerating plant and drinking water plant.

Morgan County Cold Storage Company, Berkley Spring, W. Va., one 30-ton compression side and piping for cold storage plant.

Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn., one 35-ton compression side, 3½-ton freezing system and refrigerating system for hotel.

W. E. Blumenstein & Company, Sullivan, Wis., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Alma Light & Ice Company, Alma, Kan., one ten-ton ice making plant.

Lone Star Brewing Company, San Antonio, Tex., one 100-ton freezing and distilling system.

C. E. Barker & Company, Newark, N. J., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

Jacobs Candy Company, New Orleans, La., one ten-ton refrigerating machine.

Y. R. Scruggs, Fountain Inn, S. C., one two-ton refrigerating plant.

Jos. A. Schlicht, Butler, Pa., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

R. C. Walter, Cartagena, Colombia, S. A., one 11-ton compression side.

City Ice Company, Jacksonville, Fla., one 40-ton refrigerating machine.

H. Steinke, Rutherford, N. J., one 15-ton ice making plant.

Camden Ice Company, Camden, N. J., one 50-ton ice making plant.

Hagevo Supply Company, Arrow, Somerset Co., Pa., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

Kennedy & Company, Wiggins, Miss., one 55-ton refrigerating machine.

M. C. Vandiver Company, Atlanta, Ga., one six-ton drinking water plant for Third National Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

Panama Brewing & Refrigerating Company, Panama, one 65-ton high pressure side.

W. B. Walker & Sons, Austin, Tex., one

80 and 35-ton compression sides, with 25-ton freezing system and piping for cold storage rooms.

Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky., one 11-ton compression side, with four-ton freezing and distilling system, and piping for ice cream plant.

Ohio Dairy Company, Columbus, Ohio, one eight-ton refrigerating plant.

Knickerbocker Ice Company, Chicago, Ill., one 80-ton freezing system.

Miller Ice, Coal & Bottling Company, Iola, Kan., one 35-ton compression side, 10-ton freezing and distilling system, and piping for ice cream plant.

Wm. Ritter Lumber Company, Devine, W. Va., one six-ton refrigerating plant.

General Electric Company, Lamp Works, Harrison, N. J., one two-ton drinking water plant.

W. H. Brown, Rush Run Station, Pa., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

J. W. Oglesby, Quitman, Ga., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

McNair Lumber Company, Jacksonville, Fla., one five-ton ice making plant.

Kolbs Bakery, Trenton, N. J., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Kind & Landerman, Camden, N. J., one five-ton refrigerating plant.

Bishoff, F. G., & Company, Braddock, Pa., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

Capital City Club, Atlanta, Ga., one six-ton refrigerating plant.

Chas. F. Rantz, New Orleans, La., one 20-ton refrigerating plant.

Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla., one 20-ton refrigerating plant.

L. J. Killion, Boston, Mass., one six-ton refrigerating plant.

The Kent Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada, one six-ton refrigerating plant to be installed for the Goodwin's, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

Jos. A. Schlicht, Butler, Pa., one 35-ton and one eight-ton refrigerating machine, and 15-ton ice making plant and ice cream plant.

J. & J. W. Elsworth Co., Keyport, N. J., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J., one six-ton refrigerating plant.

East Tennessee Brewing Company, Knoxville, Tenn., one 11-ton high pressure side.

Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Dotham, Ala., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo., one 150-ton refrigerating machine.

Phoenix Machine & Cold Storage Company, Phoenix, Ariz., one 65-ton high pressure side.

Norfolk Warehouse Corporation, Norfolk, Va., one 50-ton ice making plant.

Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y., one 20-ton compression side and repairs to present plant.

Henry Maillard, Inc., New York, N. Y., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

State Hospital, Shamokin, Pa., one six-ton refrigerating and ice making plant.

Chas. F. Rantz, New Orleans, La., two four-ton refrigerating plants.

Oshkosh Brewing Company, Oshkosh, Wis., one 75-ton compression side, direct expansion piping and temperator system for brewery.

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Can., one 35-ton and one 65-ton machine with direct expansion piping for the Wallace Fisheries, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

Snyder, W. P., residence, Pittsburgh, Pa., one one-ton refrigerating plant.

McKeesport Hospital, McKeesport, Pa., one eight-ton refrigerating plant.

Orth-Kelefer-Wallace Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, one eight-ton refrigerating plant.

Ramon Vilar, Caguas, P. R., one five-ton ice making plant.

Atherton & Rumberger, Dubois, Pa., one 35-ton compression side; three-ton freezing system, and 90-horse power boiler and piping for ice cream plant.

Ramchand Ice Factory, Bareilly, India, one 20-ton refrigerating machine.

(Continued on page 23.)

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Taft, Fla.—The Proper Colony Company will establish an ice plant.

Conway, Ark.—A 10-ton ice plant is being installed by W. L. Whitten.

Wilkesboro, N. C.—The Canter Fruit Farm will erect a cold-storage plant for apples.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Swift & Co. will erect a cold storage warehouse, costing \$100,000.

Green Cove Springs, Fla.—The Green Cove Springs Ice Company has been organized to establish an ice plant.

Hoxie, Ark.—The Hoxie Ice and Supply Company will open bids shortly for the erection of addition to plant.

Raleigh, N. C.—An ice plant having a capacity of 25 tons will be erected by T. C. Powell and R. H. Merritt.

Gary, Ind.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company will, it is reported, erect a \$375,000 ice and cold-storage plant here.

New Albany, Ind.—The State Street Brewery is planning the erection of an ice plant in connection with brewery.

Flatonina, Tex.—A cold storage department is to be added to the ice plant of the Flatonina Ice, Water and Electric Light Company.

Sistersville, W. Va.—The refrigerating plant in the New Martinsville Grocery Company has been damaged by the explosion of an ammonia tank.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Fire has destroyed the barn and storehouse of the American Ice Company between North and South Carolina avenues on August 17.

Hartford, Conn.—At a recent meeting of the board of aldermen a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a municipal ice plant.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The plans for the cold storage building to be erected for the Parkersburg Cold Storage Company are nearing completion, and figures will be invited in the near future.

Shawnee, Okla.—The labor organizations have started a movement for the forming of a company to erect an ice plant here. The stockholders will be composed of members of the twenty-four unions in Shawnee.

Reno, Nev.—It is reported that N. E. McLean and associates of San Francisco have secured a site in this city and will shortly begin the construction of a cold storage plant, to cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

Trenton, N. J.—Former Judge Wilbur A. Heisley has been named as temporary receiver for the Central Ice Company by Vice-Chancellor Walker. The bond of the receiver

was fixed at \$25,000. The proceedings were instituted by Roland G. Hopkins, of Brookline, Mass., a creditor and stockholder of the ice company. The Central Ice Company is a New Jersey corporation, having an authorized stock of \$1,250,000, of which \$1,000,000 is outstanding. It was formed as a holding company, taking over the stock of a number of ice concerns in the South. These included the Avondale ice factory and Mobile Ice Company of Alabama, the Mutual Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Company and the Charleston Ice Manufacturing Company of South Carolina, the Savannah Ice Company of Georgia and the Crescent Ice Company of Louisiana.

SENSATIONAL COLD STORAGE TALK.

The State of New York is about to take up the matter of enforcing the recently enacted Brennan law regulating the storage of food products. Regulations have not yet been issued by the State Department of Health, but an investigation of conditions throughout the State has been made prior to the formation of regulations.

A very sensational statement was published this week purporting to come from the State Health Department, in which alleged shocking conditions were alleged to have been found in the cold storage warehouses of the State. The statement is reprinted here that the trade may see just what it is. It will be noticed that the meat trade is not mentioned; that the chief criticism is of produce in storage and such warehouses. The statement is as follows:

Millions of pounds of butter, poultry and fish and thousands of cases of eggs have been found in cold storage as a result of inspections made by the State Department of Health. The Brennan cold storage law, signed by Governor Dix, is now being actively enforced by the department and prosecutions are looked for.

In addition to limiting the time in which food may be kept in cold storage, the law provides that food once exposed for sale shall not be re-stored, and that all storage food must be labeled with the date of its receipt in storage and of its delivery therefrom, and when sold be represented as cold storage food.

This last provision is particularly important, as it protects the people from imposition by unscrupulous dealers in selling as fresh foods which are really storage stuff. The State Commissioner of Health is also vested with full power and authority to inspect and supervise all cold storage plants, and to see that they are maintained in a clean and sanitary manner.

Inspectors of the State Department of Health have been quietly at work securing data which until now have been withheld from the public in order that evidence might be

secured and prosecutions begun against the most flagrant violators of this law. The investigations the departments have conducted, particularly in the cities of New York, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, have demonstrated the great need for this legislation, especially from a public health standpoint. In several cities violations of the law were found, and the district attorneys in those counties have been notified to immediately begin prosecutions.

An examination of the cold storage warehouses in New York City shows that the extent of this industry is far greater than was ever imagined, and the public can scarcely conceive of the immense quantities of goods held in storage. In twelve storage houses alone in New York City visited by the inspectors there were found more than 7,300,000 pounds of poultry and meat, 4,500,000 pounds of fish, 2,000,000 pounds of cheese, 6,000,000 pounds of butter and 500,000 cases of eggs. A thorough examination of all the plants is being completed.

The department states that although in the modern plants the conditions are fairly satisfactory, in others, as many as in four of the first twelve inspected, conditions were far from satisfactory.

The temperatures at which the food is stored varies considerably, in many cases it being but farcical to call it cold storage, as the temperature is 25 degrees higher than that acknowledged by experts as necessary for the proper protection of the food, butter having been found kept at 35 degrees, the proper temperature being zero.

An examination of the books, especially in the warehouses storing poultry, tended to show that they were largely placed in storage at times when they were low in price. This appeared so frequently that it would seem a question as to whether the storage was conducted merely for the purpose of carrying over the surplus supply of one season to the scarcity time of another.

It was found on the examination of the poultry that in some cases it was unfit for consumption. The department will insist vigorously on the labeling of food products as to date of receipt and delivery, and also the selling of cold storage foods as such, for certainly the consumer has a right to know what he is buying.

The storage of eggs in some warehouses has proven to be most lax. They are brought in contact with other foods and much deteriorated by their proximity and absorption of odors. Eggs kept in storage for long periods acquire a taste and aroma much different from the fresh article. This change in odor and flavor is so pronounced and so distinctly unpleasant that it does not require an expert to distinguish it from the fresh laid article, but should be sold as cold storage eggs so that the public should not be deceived.

The work of inspection will be systematically conducted and a vigorous enforcement of this important health legislation will be carried on. The results will be of great benefit to the public and will insure that cold storage plants are kept in proper sanitary conditions and that the foods are marketed after a reasonable period and sold for what they are.

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Use our ICE KING PLOW, made especially for the Small Harvester. Has Five Cutting Teeth and Clearing Tooth, and fitted with Guide for Marking Out. EVERY TOOL USED IN THE ICE BUSINESS.



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KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roesaler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.,
Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury,
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

YORK ICE MACHINE SALES.

(Continued from page 21.)

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Can., one two-ton refrigerating plant to be installed for the Kootney Lake Hotel, Balfour, B. C.

W. R. Nifong, Oklahoma City, Okla., one four-ton refrigerating plant to be installed at the Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, Okla.

R. H. Holcomb, Bloomington, Ill., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Ginter Grocery Company, Boston, Mass., one four-ton refrigerating plant.

Harbison's Dairies, Ringoes, N. J., one eight-ton refrigerating plant.

Harbison's Dairies, Barto, Pa., one eight-ton refrigerating plant.

Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 17-ton refrigerating plant.

Boston Aquarium, Boston, Mass., two 17-ton refrigerating machines and plant.

Newport Ice & Cold Storage Company, Newport, Ark., one 65-ton refrigerating plant.

Modesto Creamery, Modesto, Cal., one 12-ton ice making plant.

Cunningham & Thompson Company, Gloucester, Mass., one 40-ton refrigerating fish freezing plant on board fish boat.

Carter Bell Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y., one 11-ton refrigerating machine.

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Can., one six-ton refrigerating plant to be installed for the Wellesley Private Hospital, Toronto, Ont., Can.

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Can., one two-ton refrigerating plant to be installed for the University of Toronto, Pathological Dept., Toronto, Ont., Can.

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Can., one 20-ton refrigerating plant to be installed for Henry Gatehouse, Montreal, Can.

Wells & Zerweck, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 350-ton cross compound machine and high pressure side.

Crystal Ice & Coal Company, Elizabeth City, N. C., one 35-ton ice making plant.

Chr. Feigenspan, Corp., Newark, N. J., one 350-ton cross compound machine and high pressure side.

Gridley Lunch Company, Boston, Mass., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Naugatuck Valley Ice Company, Bridgeport, Conn., one 125-ton high pressure compression side.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one four-ton compression side to be installed for F. Iacopi & D. Cauzza, Los Banos, Cal.

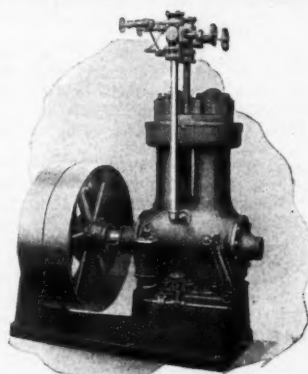
United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one one-ton compression side to be installed for Department of the Interior, U. S. R. S., Latherton, Nev.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one two-ton compression side to be installed for Kennedy Mine & Milling Company, Martell, Cal.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one four-ton refrigerating machine to be installed for W. E. Houk, Nordhoff, Cal.

United Iron Works, Spokane, Wash., one two-ton compression side sold to the Bliss Electric Company, Wenatchee, Wash., to be

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



SIZES—8 to 17 Tons

YORK ICE MACHINES

comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

Our enclosed types are made with engine or for belt drive—single cylinder $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 tons; double cylinder 8 to 17 tons. Bulletin 42.

Our single column open types, with engine, or for belt drive—single cylinder $1\frac{1}{4}$, 3 and 6 tons; double cylinder 8, 10, 20 and 30 tons. Bulletin 26.

York Manufacturing Co.

Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers in the World

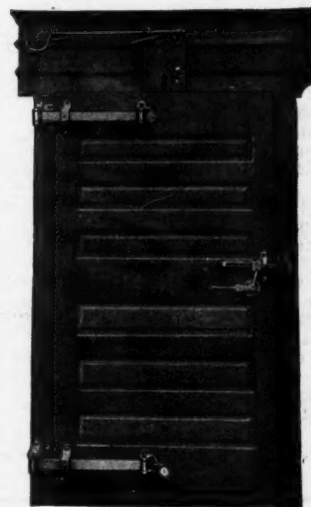
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JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland

installed for Emil Frank, Leavenworth, Wash.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one one-ton compression side to be installed for Newman Ranch, Tulare, Cal.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one one-ton compression side to be installed for Arden Plaster Company, Arden, Nev.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one one-ton compression side to be installed for Craig Country Club, Los Angeles, Cal.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one two-ton compression side to be installed for Gillett Brother, Glendale, Ariz.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one four-ton refrigerating machine to be installed for Fort Mohave Indian School, Mohave City, Ariz.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one four-ton compression side to be installed for Gurley & North, Mesa, Ariz.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one six-ton compression side to be installed for M. W. Stringer, Burr Creamery, Los Angeles, Cal.

United Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., one two-ton compression side to be installed for National Park Inn, near Ashford, Wash.

United Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., one eight-ton refrigerating machine to be installed for Metropolitan Market Company, Seattle, Wash.

United Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., one two-ton compression side to be installed for the White Salmon Dressed Meat Company, White Salmon, Wash.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one one-ton compression side to be installed for San Juanes Reduction Company, La Paz, Mexico.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one four-ton compression side to be installed for Brown & Krater, Independence, Cal.

United Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., one eight-ton refrigerating machine to be installed for Pike Place Public Market, Seattle, Wash.

United Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., one eight-ton refrigerating machine to be installed for Chester's Cash Store, Vale, Ore.

United Iron Works, Spokane, Wash., one two-ton compression side sold to Wm. Esser, Reardan, Wash., to be installed for Washington Water Power Company, Reardan, Wash.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one one-ton compression side to be installed for the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, Hayden Junction, Ariz.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one two-ton compression side to be installed for Arizona Mine Supply Company, Prescott, Ariz.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one six-ton compression side to be installed for Santa Paula Packing Company, Santa Paula, Cal.

United Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., one 11-ton compression side to be installed for the Rathskeller Company, Seattle, Wash.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one eight-ton compression side to be installed for Jacob Richter Company, Fresno, Cal.

United Iron Works, Spokane, Wash., one four-ton compression side sold to the Bliss Electric Company, Wenatchee, Wash., to be installed for Emil Frank, Wenatchee, Wash.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one eight-ton compression side to be installed for Von Hamm-Young Company, Honolulu, T. H.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one six-ton compression side to be installed for Miller & Lux Company, Don Palos, Cal.

United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., one six-ton compression side to be installed for Miller & Lux Company, Button Willow, Cal.

United Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., one 11-ton compression side to be installed for Puget Market Company, Seattle, Wash.

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 15.)

Oleo oil.—July, 1910, 9,990,526 lbs., value \$1,023,916; July, 1911, 14,925,289 lbs., value \$1,379,353. For seven months ending July, 1910, 69,210,631 lbs., value \$7,859,543; same period, 1911, 108,615,941 lbs., value \$10,081,109.

Oleomargarine.—July, 1910, 279,329 lbs., value \$29,916; July, 1911, 275,487 lbs., value \$28,834. For seven months ending July, 1910, 2,207,389 lbs., value \$227,522; same period, 1911, 2,378,364 lbs., value \$253,405.

Tallow.—July, 1910, 1,289,119 lbs., value \$90,641; July, 1911, 6,857,590 lbs., value \$420,860. For seven months ending July, 1910, 9,731,419 lbs., value \$671,853; same period, 1911, 29,119,268 lbs., value \$1,834,066.

Bacon.—July, 1910, 9,660,125 lbs., value \$1,492,805; July, 1911, 16,506,597 lbs., value \$1,937,330. For seven months ending July, 1910, 66,712,013 lbs., value \$8,897,559; same period, 1911, 101,843,015 lbs., value \$12,668,760.

Hams and shoulders.—July, 1910, 10,901,238 lbs., value \$1,624,663; July, 1911, 18,853,033 lbs., value \$2,335,047. For seven months ending July, 1910, 73,414,439 lbs., value \$9,698,631; same period, 1911, 107,524,992 lbs., value \$13,235,530.

Pork, fresh and pickled.—July, 1910, 3,060,775 lbs., value \$363,671; July, 1911, 3,650,127 lbs., value \$311,320. For seven months ending July, 1910, 20,952,543 lbs., value \$2,383,-

569; same period, 1911, 24,159,078 lbs., value \$2,345,161.

Lard.—July, 1910, 29,010,043 lbs., value \$3,662,923; July, 1911, 33,886,273 lbs., value \$3,095,493. For seven months ending July, 1910, 208,487,737 lbs., value \$25,875,661; same period, 1911, 312,430,370 lbs., value \$31,246,486.

Neutral lard.—July, 1910, 1,660,262 lbs., value \$184,431; July, 1911, 5,303,624 lbs., value \$514,969. For seven months ending July, 1910, 1,660,262 lbs., value \$184,431; same period, 1911, 32,893,602 lbs., value \$3,384,835.

Butter.—July, 1910, 172,665 lbs., value \$42,814; July, 1911, 201,098 lbs., value \$42,587. For seven months ending July, 1910, 1,721,015 lbs., value \$434,151; same period, 1911, 3,547,447 lbs., value \$717,886.

Total meat and dairy products.—July, 1910, value \$9,322,421; July, 1911, value \$10,728,345. For seven months ending July, 1910, value \$62,352,297; same period, 1911, value \$81,377,952.

Total cattle, hogs and sheep.—July, 1910, value \$329,009; July, 1911, value \$1,425,564. For seven months ending July, 1910, value \$4,606,186; same period, 1911, value \$9,839,466.

ADVANCING MEAT PRICES.

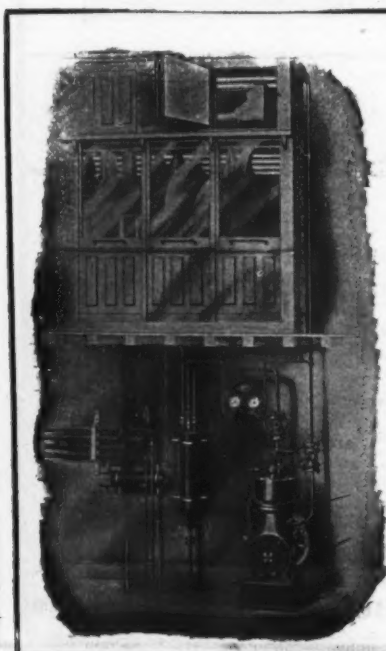
Headlines in the dailies carry announcement of an advance in the price of meats. This appreciation has been gradual and incidental to the gain by cattle and hog prices, says the Breeders' Gazette. As usual, when the market reaches a bare spot both retailer and consumer are heard in protest. Prime bullocks sold at \$8 per cwt. in Chicago on Monday that could not have beaten \$6.25 on the low spot in May. Hogs of shipping quality are selling at \$7.80@7.90 that struck \$6 on the May slump.

For the first six months of 1911 good cattle sold at ruinously low prices, so far as feeders were concerned, and the present widening tendency is warranted by supply conditions, says the Gazette. Summer beefmaking, owing to drought and an uncertain corn prospect, has been curtailed to unusually small volume, and as liquidation was large during that period the present bare spot was inevitable.

Meat bills are not only ascending, but the upward tendency will continue. With normal industrial conditions next spring a 9-cent market for finished bullocks at Chicago is not improbable. It is not necessary to recount what happened in 1901 and the 1902 sequence; since that period of drought and scarcity cornbelt beefmakers have been called on to fill more mouths, and now Western competition is at the lowest ebb since the steer supplanted the buffalo.

The slaughtering industry is on a hand-to-mouth basis, so far as cattle and hog supply is concerned. There is a glut of nothing except heavy mutton, which refuses to come into public favor. The first half of the year was a season of plenty; the trade is rapidly working into a period of comparative scarcity, and a short crop of Western grass beef is being acutely felt. It will be noticed that cheap cattle are selling on practically the same level as when good bullocks were \$1.75 lower, and the summer hog spread is unseasonably narrow.

Scarcity prediction has received comparatively little credence, but verification is at hand. The last half of 1911 and the first half of 1912 will witness a radically different set of quotations. Naturally the consumer's protest will be voiced.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Pork Declines—Market Unsettled—Hog Movement Moderate—Hog Prices Irregular—Some Cholera Reports—Feed Crop Conditions Irregular.

The feature in the provision market this week was the break in the price of September pork to about the price of January. There has been a premium of about a dollar a barrel for the September over the January, but suddenly on Tuesday, the market began to weaken, and with only a few transactions, prices broke sharply, and September was even with January. The decline in pork unsettled the market for ribs and lard, and prices showed a somewhat easier tone, with a weakening in the price of hogs.

The interest in the market outside of the decline in the September pork has been comparatively limited. Prices have been firm for some time, with quite an advance in values. The change, however, in prices has not been very decided either way. Speculation has been limited, and there has been a general disposition to await the movement of live hogs.

The merchandizing situation has been a rather complicated one. The outside markets and packing centers have been handicapped by the generally understood conditions of the Chicago market, and while prices in Chicago have been relatively firm, particularly for the nearby positions, the firmness has seemingly been one due to technical conditions, rather than to the actual demand for product. In lard this has been peculiarly the case. There has been, it is understood, considerable shipping of lard to distributing points, and also to Europe, at prices which it was difficult to compete with, or else on consignment. Europe has been a rather liberal buyer of American food supplies this year. The purchases of cattle in the seven months ended with July 31 were 102,353 against 47,904 last year. There was an increase in the number of hogs exported, and the number of sheep increased from 16,667

last year, to 73,100 this year. The exports of beef products were unexpectedly small, however, particularly in fresh beef, which showed a decrease of 15,000,000 pounds, while the exports of salted beef increased 4,000,000 pounds. The exports of hog products on the other hand showed a large gain. The total of bacon this year since January 1 has been 101,843,000 pounds, against 66,712,000 last year. Hams and shoulders 107,524,000 pounds against 73,414,000, and pork 24,159,000 pounds against 20,952,000.

The exports of fats have been much larger proportionately than the exports of meats. The increase in lard shipments was very heavy, the total this year being 312,430,000 pounds, against 208,487,000 a year ago for the seven months. The exports of neutral lard were 32,863,000 pounds, against 1,600,000 pounds; exports of cheese 8,409,000 pounds against 1,669,000 pounds; exports of butter 3,547,000 pounds against 1,721,000 pounds; exports of tallow 29,109,000 pounds against 9,737,000 pounds; exports of oleo oil 108,615,000 pounds against 69,210,000 pounds, and of oleomargarine 2,378,000 pounds against 2,207,000 pounds.

The American feed stuffs situation has improved to a considerable extent on account of the rains. While it is generally admitted that the supply of feed grains will be short this year, particularly of corn and oats, the weather conditions have resulted in a general betterment of pasturage and late forage crops, so that the supply of rough feed stuffs is likely to be considerably better than was feared at mid-summer. Some little business has been done from outside points for export, and from New York, at prices relatively lower than the spot quotation at Chicago.

On Wednesday there was some uneasiness in the market over the reports of discovery of hog cholera. There were statements current that cholera had been found at several points in Ohio, Indiana and also in Iowa, and that the shippers in the immediate neigh-

borhood of these developments were disposed to run hogs in quickly, in order to avoid any possible contagion. The extent of the disease was not thought to be very great, and outside of a little speculative influence there was a disposition to wait for developments as to how serious the infection might be.

The foreign situation is rather of a peculiar one, this year. Europe has been experiencing one of the worst summer droughts in many years, and the influence on the supply of livestock and the influence on the feeding stuffs supplies has been very serious. The drought has been so very general, and so acute, that the feed stuffs crops have been seriously hurt throughout western Europe, and in Germany the conditions are so acute that the German government has reduced freight rates on feed stuffs 50 per cent. until next year.

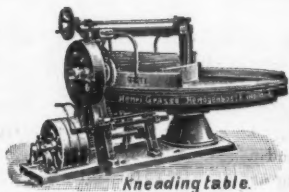
The result of the very serious feed conditions, it is stated, has been to bring a large amount of hogs and cattle into market, which would not have been sold, and this has momentarily created a larger supply than usual at important centers. The effect, it is expected, of this will be to reduce the supply to be marketed later, and create a condition where imports will have to be on a fairly liberal scale.

BEEF.—The market continues firm but quiet. Supplies are of moderate proportions and Western reports do not indicate immediate prospect of increased cattle supplies. Quoted: Family, \$13@13.50; mess, \$12@12.50; packet, \$12.50@13; extra India mess, \$19@19.50.

PORK.—Prices are steady, with light trade. Local supplies are not heavy, and business is of limited volume. Mess is quoted at \$19@19.50; clear, \$16.50@17.50; family, \$19@20.

LARD.—Prices show some improvement for the week with generally a better tone to the market. Demand is quiet for local and export account. City steam, \$9; Middle

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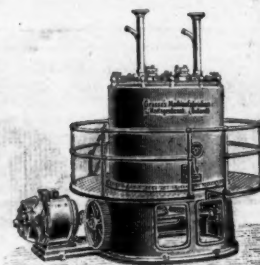
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West, \$9.40@9.50; Western, \$9.60; refined Continent, \$9.80; South American, \$10.75; Brazil, kegs, \$11.75; compound lard, 7% @7%.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, August 9, 1911:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 94,249 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,993 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 47,520 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 21,600 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 109,865 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 63,204 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 16,028 lbs.; Havre, France, 38,007 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,412,458 lbs.; London, England, 8,155 lbs.; Manchester, England, 5,863 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 152,669 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 7,990 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 20,952 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, 429 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 96,064 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 35,125 lbs.; Wase, Russia, 15,532 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 246,100 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 6,800 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 11,407 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,799 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,734 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 7,020 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 239,300 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,078 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,596 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 1,090 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 785,110 lbs.; London, England, 105,916 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 1,080 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 8,186 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 5,985 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,834 lbs.; Port au Prince,

W. I., 1,700 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, 586 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,016 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10,038 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 765 lbs.; Southampton, England, 61,794 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,106 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,287 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 472,854 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 34,994 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 20,485 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 8,400 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 113,325 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 27,864 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 453,898 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 9,380 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 4,400 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 69,552 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,500 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 30,522 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 70,669 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,800 lbs.; Havre, France, 80,177 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 74,145 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 570,488 lbs.; Jacmel, Hayti, 29,937 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 345,778 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 11,702 lbs.; La Paz, 2,250 lbs.; London, England, 297,497 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 429,085 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 3,305 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 47,789 lbs.; Manchester, England, 115,100 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 5,200 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 17,825 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 33,418 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 31,361 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 77,209 lbs.; Porto Empedado, —, 11,485 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, Mexico, 1,000 lbs.; Rostock, Russia, 30,900 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 677,267 lbs.; Santa Marta, 3,433 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 215,883 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 2,214 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 13,476 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 163,227 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 4,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 58,073 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 220,051 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Genoa, Italy, 10 bbls.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, August 19, 1911, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil.	Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.			
Carmania, Liverpool				53	1961				175
Campania, Liverpool					805		100		150
Cedric, Liverpool					2057		280	20	2155
Columbian, London					104		40		4270
Caledonia, Glasgow			100		646		118		75
Cavour, Manchester			200		10				52
Francisco, Hull				300	1290		25	70	1534
Amerika, Hamburg	1100	175			75	480	90		795
Batavia, Hamburg							75		860
Ryndam, Rotterdam	2076	200			150		25		588
Uranium, Rotterdam	1998	100							
Lapland, Antwerp	2287				670	88	10	155	391
Georgian, Antwerp	7215								
Bremen, Bremen	350						150		
Hellig Olav, Baltic			505		605		400	50	330
Virginie, Havre	3400	200							111
La Lorraine, Havre									225
St. Laurent, Bordeaux	550				95				180
St. Laurent, Dunkirk	13650								
Manuel Calvo, Spanish ports					4				
Duca di Genova, Mediterranean		125			100			10	334
Luisiana, Mediterranean					50				
Total	32626	1605	353	8622	568	1313	295	5812	37027
Last week	3450	854	1824	9491	2277	981	310	3068	29769
Same time in 1910	23727	5314		4866		757	410	5440	26523

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 110 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 11 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 265 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 14 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Jacmel, Hayti, 37 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 15 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 60 tcs.; London, England, 78 bbls.; Montego Bay, Africa, 8 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 50 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 101 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 173 bbls., 70 tcs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 28 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 330 bxs.; Bordeaux, France, 130 bxs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 6 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 50 cs.; Marseilles, France, 388 bxs.; Oran, Algeria, 80 bxs.

WHY FOOD PRODUCTS ARE HIGHER.

With an increase of 34.9 per cent. in urban population and a gain of only 11.1 per cent. in rural inhabitants in the United States during the past ten years, it is easy to understand why food products should be higher than formerly, and it is plain, also, that the cost of living will continue to advance until there is a readjustment in the relative growth of producers and non-producers of food.—Kansas City Star.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, August 19, 1911, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '10, to Aug. 19, 1911.
	Week Aug. 19, 1911.	Week Aug. 20, 1910.	
United Kingdom	245	277	19,610
Continent	225	265	9,688
So. & Cen. Am.	81	202	18,910
West Indies	1,272	537	37,900
Br. No. Am. Col.	917	515	11,446
Other countries		6	1,382
Total	2,740	1,802	98,636

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '10, to Aug. 19, 1911.
	Week Aug. 19, 1911.	Week Aug. 20, 1910.	
United Kingdom	4,585,750	5,651,895	254,750,845
Continent	922,500	968,300	30,626,350
So. & Cen. Am.	129,975	117,725	5,241,150
West Indies	434,050	173,575	11,116,503
Br. No. Am. Col.	6,800		179,025
Other countries	10,500	10,375	319,100
Total	6,353,575	6,622,170	302,223,573

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '10, to Aug. 19, 1911.
	Week Aug. 19, 1911.	Week Aug. 20, 1910.	
United Kingdom	2,645,100	3,673,990	198,778,610
Continent	2,505,000	2,710,190	201,943,005
So. & Cen. Am.	550,400	424,800	21,849,050
West Indies	1,340,800	813,300	35,900,917
Br. No. Am. Col.	30,500	8,676	724,911
Other countries	62,400	23,500	1,501,800
Total	7,143,200	7,654,456	400,698,293

To—	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		From Nov. 1, '10, to Aug. 19, 1911.
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	
New York	2,291	4,285,700	4,385,200
Boston	89	1,696,000	557,600
Philadelphia			244,000
Baltimore		91,875	937,000
New Orleans	990	117,000	530,000
Total week	2,740	6,353,575	7,143,200
Previous week	1,825	10,030,500	10,186,957
Two weeks ago	1,473	8,749,800	9,679,108
Cor. week last y'r	1,802	6,622,170	7,854,456

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1910, to Aug. 19, 1911.		Same time last year.	Increase.
	1911.	1910.		
Pork, lbs.	19,727,200	17,654,600		2,072,600
Meats, lbs.	302,223,523	235,188,310		67,045,213
Lard, lbs.	400,698,293	319,055,490		141,642,803

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	7/6	9c.	@13c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	@24c.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The undertone in the tallow market continues strong, with practically the same influences that accounted for recent advances still exerting considerable effect. The reports of a scarcity of cattle are numerous, with complaints regarding the number and the weight per head, due primarily to the unfavorable pasturage situation. Business during the week has been of fair volume, and although still confined principally to the high grades, trading has been better distributed. Low-grade tallows are effected sympathetically to a large extent, but undeniably are receiving more attention since the advance set in.

The foreign situation has not entered into the market as a factor as yet, but interest reported from abroad is greater. The last auction sale, the first since early in July, was held on Wednesday, and tallow sold at 1s. over the previous prices. This advance, however, was just about in keeping with our upward movement, and on the whole foreign takings have been small, domestic buyers generally willing to pay more attractive prices.

Sentiment is decidedly more bullish, but in view of the hesitancy noted in all industries, partly attributed to the political outlook and retrenchment on many of the largest railway systems, a disposition to act conservatively is noted. While tallow is said to be scarce in the majority of quarters, it is intimated in others that supplies are being held back, and on any further advance would probably show an increment.

Exports for July were 6,858,000 pounds, against 1,289,000 last year. For seven months exports have been 29,119,000 pounds, against 9,731,000 pounds last year and 37,312,000 pounds two years ago. Prime city tallow quoted at 6½¢ bid, in hhds.; country, 6@6½¢, in tcs.; as to quality and specials, 6½¢@7¢, in hhds.

STEARINE.—Strength was again shown in the market during the past week, and offerings are extremely limited. Compound lard manufacturers bought several fair-sized lots, and inquiry was also reported from leather interest. Market quoted at 9½¢@10¢.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very strong on the spot. Supplies are about exhausted, and owing to the strike abroad it has been practically impossible to get new supplies. Primary markets are very firm and held higher. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 13@15¢; shipment, 10¢, September-October; Ceylon, spot, 11¢; shipment, 9¾¢@10¢, August-October.

PALM OIL.—Spot prices are very firm, with supplies well taken up and the labor trouble abroad has prevented renewal. Prime red, spot, 7¢; do., to arrive, 6¾¢; Lagos, spot, 7¼¢; do., to arrive, 7¢; palm kernels, 9½¢@10¢; shipments, 8¾¢@9¢.

CORN OIL.—The market is firmer with other oils and the position of corn. Trade is fair. Prices are quoted at \$6.15@6.20.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices are steady, with moderate interest. Spot is quoted at 6½¢@6¾¢, while shipment oil is 6¾¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is dull and steady. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 90@92¢, 30 do., 83@85¢; 40 do., water white, 77¢; prime, 60@65¢; low grade off yellow, 58@60¢.

LARD OIL.—Prices are firmer, with moderate demand. Prices are quoted at 85¢, nominal.

OLEO OIL.—The market continues strong and active. There has been a good demand again from North of Europe markets, and purchases have been liberally made at advancing prices. Domestic consumption has also increased, although still moderate compared with the foreign consumption. Choice is quoted at 11¢; New York, medium, 8½¢@9¢; Rotterdam, 61 florins.

LARD STEARINE.—Prices are steady, with moderate demand. Prices are quoted at 11½¢@12¢.

GREASE.—Prices are steady with the general improvement in fats, but trade is quiet. Quotations: Yellow, 5½¢@5¾¢; bone, 5¼¢@6¢; house, 5¼¢@5¾¢; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is dull and minimally steady. Yellow, 5¾¢@6¢, and white, 6½¢@6¼¢.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, August 23, 1911:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 150 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 145 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 350 bbls., 105 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 335 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 35 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 45 bbls., 10 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 280 bbls.; Gaudeloupe, W. I., 169 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 35 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 65 bbls.; Jacmel, Hayti, 43 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 500 tcs., 10 bbls., 43,045 lbs.; London, England, 164,312 lbs.; Montego Bay, Africa, 15 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 31 bbls.; Para, Brazil, 53 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 45 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 462 bbls.; Southampton, England, 82,393 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 115 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 170 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 245 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 345 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 25 tcs.; Piraeus,

Greece, 175 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,545 tcs.; Salonica, Turkey, 45 tcs.; Southampton, England, 280 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 23,430 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,066 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; Gaudeloupe, W. I., 9,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,250 lbs.; Montego Bay, Africa, 1,300 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 900 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,560 lbs.; Santa Marta, 1,280 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,875 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,100 lbs.

TALLOW.—Hamburg, Germany, 225,300 lbs.; London, England, 135,839 lbs.

CANNED MEAT.—Algoa Bay, Africa, 643 pa.; Amsterdam, Holland, 200 cs.; Bremen, Germany, 50 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 180 cs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 750 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 75 pa.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 234 pa.; Demerara, British Guiana, 50 cs.; Gaudeloupe, W. I., 33 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 40 cs.; La Paz, Bolivia, 24 cs.; Liverpool, England, 1,106 pgs., 255 cs.; London, England, 774 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 17 pa.; Manchester, England, 1,646 cs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 68 pa.; Para, Brazil, 228 cs.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 pa.; Southampton, England, 25 pgs., 215 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 40 pa.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 23.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90@2 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90¢@\$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4¾¢ per lb.; talc, 1¼¢@1½¢ per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85¢ per 100 lbs., no charge for bbls.; chloride of lime, in casks \$1.35 and in bbls., 2c. per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½¢@4¾¢ per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90@92 per cent., at 5½¢@5½¢ per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil, in casks 14/1,800 lbs., 7@7¼¢ per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6½¢@6¾¢; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½¢ per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 8¼¢@9¢ per lb.; green olive oil, 70¢ per gal.; yellow olive oil, 80¢ per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¼¢@7¢ per lb.; peanut oil, 65¢ per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10½¢@11¢ per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 12@13¢ per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6@6¼¢ per lb.; soya bean oil, 6½¢@6¾¢ per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6¾¢ per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7@7¼¢ per lb.; oleo stearine, 9½¢@9¾¢ per lb.; house grease, 5½¢@5¾¢ per lb.; brown grease, 5¼¢@5½¢ per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¼¢@5½¢ per lb.

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Hamburg, August 24.—Market firm. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 62¼ marks; butter oil, 62½ marks; summer yellow, 59 marks for prompt; October, 57¼ marks; November-December, 56¼ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Rotterdam, August 24.—Market firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 34½ florins; choice summer white and butter oil, 39 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Antwerp, August 24.—Market firm. Quotations: Summer yellow, 68½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Marseilles, August 24.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 72¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 77½ francs; choice summer white oil, 76¼ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Liverpool, August 24.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 29¼s.; off oil, 28½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., August 24.—Crude cottonseed oil, 35c.; trading light. Meal, \$22.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls extremely dull at \$6.75, Atlanta, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., August 24.—Old crop crude cottonseed oil exhausted; new crop firm at 36c. for immediate, 35c. for first half of September, 34c. for September, 33c. for October; demand in excess of supply; numerous inquiries for old stock refined; stocks light and tendency higher. Meal firm at \$28 long ton, ship's side, for fall months, 8 per cent. ammonia. Hulls weak at \$7 loose, \$9 sacked.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, August 23.—Since our last report the market continued to climb the values were run up an additional 25 to 37

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
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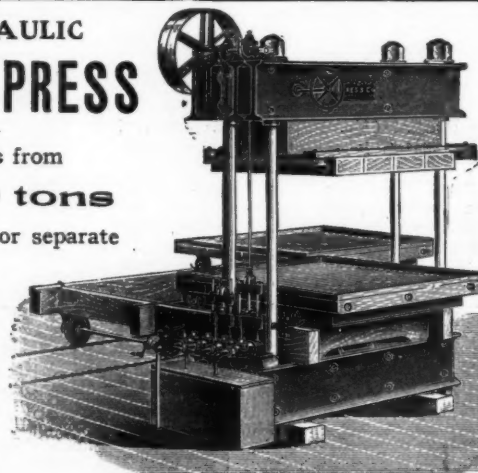
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COTTON OIL CONVENTION REPORT.

A report has been submitted to the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange by Chairman J. G. Gash, of the Committee on Arrangements of the recent Cottonseed Crushers' convention held in New York, which disclosed a surplus following the defrayal of all expenditures of \$2,855.99. This amount will be distributed pro rata among the various subscribers to the Convention, the method having been approved of by the Board of Managers. Subscriptions were mainly from oil interests and affiliated trades in New York.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Continued Firmness on Export Buying—Crude and Seed Still Offered Sparingly—Opinions Mixed—Cotton Situation Again a Shade Brighter—Speculation Limited.

Despite the prevalence of opinions, it is extremely difficult to obtain consistent predictions as to the future levels of cottonseed oil values. Many are bullish on only the near positions, believing that the carry-over has been over-estimated and that oil remaining will be readily disposed of owing to the light offers of new crude oil. On the other hand, the feeling in important oil circles is that the period of strength which the market has recently enjoyed will not be of long duration. The holding tendency among farmers in regard to their seed is only being viewed as a temporary bullish feature and it is confidently asserted that sooner or later seed offerings will be freer and natural pressure will result from hedge sales. Incidentally it appears as though the large refining interests are mainly bearish on the winter options on this theory which leads to counter assertions from other quarters that it is but natural for this attitude to be taken by concerns who have old oil to market and new oil to buy.

The export demand, which has been in large volume recently, subsided to some extent with the advent of higher prices, but furnished ammunition for bulls in their claims

that on all periods of depression the consumptive demand will be of large proportions. It is significant that even the most emphatic bears on the situation do not argue so much for substantially lower prices as against the idea that higher levels can be enforced and maintained in face of the early and rapidly increasing movement of new cotton. A general increase in business is expected if no inflation of oil values occurs, but granting this, interests who are in favor of lower prices already attempt to show that plenty of oil will be available. It is estimated that the carry-over is approximately 250,000 barrels by these authorities and that the yield of cotton promises to be 14,500,000 bales. This they claim will give about 7,500,000 tons of seed. Last season the amount of seed marketed was stimulated greatly by the higher prices and was given at 80 per cent., but assuming that the low prices of seed this year will retard marketing, the basis of calculation is placed at 60 per cent. Allowing for refining losses and using an average of 40 gallons of oil to a ton of seed which applied to a probable amount of 4,350,000 tons, a production of oil of 160,280,000 gallons would be shown or approximately 3,206,000 barrels.

Of course the yield of cotton is still a matter of conjecture and opinions differ greatly as to how close to 14,500,000 bales

the final out-turn will be. It is evident, however, that it is the prospects of this huge production that offsets other bullish features at this time, particularly the claims that consumptive inquiry will be greatly augmented this year by lower prices. At this early date it is stated that the export business booked for winter shipment greatly exceeds that of previous years and the inclination is to forecast 1,000,000 barrels as the probable shipments from this season's oil supplies.

On the basis of fifty gallons per barrel, the crush the past year was equal to 3,320,000, with practically no carry-over. The exports this season promise to be about 575,000 barrels. Allowing for a carry-over of 250,000 barrels this month, it would seem as though about 2,500,000 barrels of oil passed into domestic channels, despite the bearish hog fat situation.

Assuming that domestic distribution this coming season on the lower basis of oil prices will be 2,500,000 barrels with the predictions of an export business of 1,000,000 barrels, the supplies using the above figures as a basis, in addition to the carry-over, would not seem to be burdensome. However, it is to be remembered that in the meanwhile considerable oil will have to be marketed and more important, the consumptive demand will be governed to a great extent by the level of cottonseed oil values as compared with competing products. The question at present is whether or not cottonseed is on a supply and demand basis, assuming that the cotton crop will approximate 14,500,000 bales, percentage of seed marketed 60 and figuring an average of 40 gallons of oil to a ton of seed.

From the beginning of the season the ten-

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APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

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CABLE ADDRESS

duency has been to secure a record cotton crop. An acreage unequalled was planted with cultivation known to be extremely high. The plant has suffered at times from drought, but according to subsequent reports, received moisture in ample time to prevent material deterioration. The result to date is that the promise is for a bumper yield, and while during the past two weeks conditions have been lowered, there is still an indisposition to regard the deterioration as being much more than normal for the month of August. In parts of Texas and Oklahoma, it is believed that the plant has suffered more than usual, but against this it is claimed that in the eastern and central belt the crop has not sustained its customary damage for this season of the year. The government report will be issued on September 1 and if the average deterioration for the past ten years is shown, a condition of 82.7 will be reported. In 1908, with an area considerably below that of this season, the condition of 76.1 was given and a crop of over 13,500,000 bales resulted. However, private estimates given recently in an attempt to forecast the government figures range from 76 to 79 per cent.

For the immediate future, however, the determining influence on prices will not only be the crop results, but also the freedom with which farmers part with their seed holdings. It is at once realized that only \$15.00 is being paid this season for seed against twice that sum last year so that the incentive to the farmer to sell hastily is not observable. It is also well known that farmers have enjoyed prosperity for the past few years, and it is believed that the South has been a fairly good seller of cotton so far this year, resulting in a certain degree of independence being displayed by the cotton growers.

Some new oil, with the amount said to be nearly 2,000 barrels, was reported received during the week, but there is no denying the fact but that offerings have been decidedly below expectations. How long this attitude will be continued is a matter of surmise at present, but the fact remains that neither mills nor refiners are disposed to anticipate events this season, selling oil only as seed is required. Furthermore, consumers will probably buy with conservatism pending more settled political and financial conditions and until crop prospects are impaired to a greater extent.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 19, 1911.—Spot, \$5.98@7; August, \$5.98@6.05; September, \$5.81@5.85; October, \$5.70@5.72; November, \$5.55@5.58; December, \$5.56@5.58; January, \$5.56@5.57; February, \$5.57@5.80; March, \$5.57@5.60. Futures closed at 8 to 11 advance. Sales were: August, 100, \$6; September, 100, \$5.81; October, 500, \$5.71@5.65; December, 5,400, \$5.57@5.49; January, 3,600, \$5.56@5.50. Total sales, 9,700. Good off, \$5.50; off, \$5.49@6; winter, \$6@7; summer, \$5.85@6.40. Prime crude S. E., nom.; prime

crude Valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Monday, August 20, 1911.—Spot, \$5.95; August, \$6@6.25; September, \$5.81@5.85; October, \$5.69@5.71; November, \$5.57@5.58; December, \$5.57@5.58; January, \$5.57@5.58; February, \$5.57@5.60; March, \$5.60@5.62. Futures closed 1 decline to 3 advance. Sales were: September, 700, \$5.89@5.87; October, 1,100, \$5.74@5.70; November, 100, \$5.60; December, 3,000, \$5.60@5.57; January, 2,400, \$5.60@5.58; February, 100, \$5.60; March, 3,700, \$5.65@5.60. Total sales, 11,300. Good off, \$5.50@6.10; off, \$5.49@6.10; winter, \$6; summer, \$5.85@6.40. Prime crude S. E., nom.; prime crude Valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Tuesday, August 22, 1911.—Spot, \$5.95@6; August, \$5.95@5.96; September, \$5.77@5.78; October, \$5.59@5.60; November, \$5.46@5.49; December, \$5.46@5.48; January, \$5.47@5.49; February, \$5.47@5.50; March, \$5.49@5.51. Futures closed at 4 to 11 decline. Sales were: August, 300, \$5.95; September, 1,100, \$5.81@5.72; October, 2,300, \$5.61@5.59; November, 200, \$5.55@5.47; December, 1,700, \$5.50@5.46; January, 900, \$5.50@5.49. Total sales, 7,800. Good off, \$5.50@5.10; off, \$5.41@6.05; winter, \$6@6.50; summer, \$5.80@6.40. Prime crude S. E., nom.; prime crude Valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Wednesday, August 23, 1911.—Spot, \$5.90@6.50; August, \$5.95@6; September, \$5.79@5.83; October, \$5.63@5.64; November, \$5.50@5.53; December, \$5.50@5.51; January, \$5.50@5.51; February, \$5.51@5.53; March, \$5.52@5.53. Futures closed at unchanged to 4 advance. Sales were: September, 1,300, \$5.80@5.76; October, 400, \$5.63@5.62; November, 200, \$5.48@5.47; December, 1,500, \$5.50@5.47; January, 900, \$5.50@5.48; March, 1,000, \$5.52@5.50. Total sales, 5,400. Good off, \$5.50; off, \$5.49@6; winter, \$5.90; summer, \$5.90. Prime crude S. E., nom.; prime crude Valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Thursday, August 24, 1911.—Spot, \$5.95@6.12; August, \$5.98@6.10; September, \$5.89@5.92; October, \$5.69@5.70; November, \$5.58@5.60; December, \$5.58@5.60; January, \$5.88@5.60; February, \$5.58@5.62; March, \$5.61@5.62. Futures closed 5 to 11 points advance. Sales were: September, 1,100, \$5.85@5.89; October, 2,000, \$5.66@5.73; November, 300, \$5.55@5.59; December, 1,000, \$5.57@5.61; January, 1,200, \$5.56@5.60; February, 100, \$5.62; March, 4,400, \$5.50@5.62. Total sales, 10,100. Good off, \$5.80@6.10; off, \$5.70; winter, \$5.90; summer, \$5.80. Prime crude, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to August 23, 1911, for the period since Sept. 1, 1910, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York.							
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1910.	Same period, 1909-10.	Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1910.	Same period, 1909-10.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	50	Rotterdam, Holland	324	25,473	36,305
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	12	St. Croix, W. I.	—	12	10
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	375	23	St. Johns, N. F.	—	134	74
Acapulco, Salvador	—	231	119	Rosario, Arg. Rep.	—	19	664
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	113	St. Kitts, W. I.	—	139	484
Alexandria, Egypt	—	1,448	1,927	St. Thomas, W. I.	—	38	39
Algiers, Algeria	—	147	748	Salonica, Turkey	150	3,959	1,121
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	198	325	199	Sanchez, San Dom.	—	21	52
Amapiola, Honduras	—	16	103	San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	292	1,300
Ancona, Italy	—	1,954	735	Santiago, Cuba	14	938	613
Antigua, W. I.	—	154	153	Santos, Brazil	—	175	490
Antofagasta, Chile	—	586	43	Savannah, Colombia	—	4	23
Antwerp, Belgium	—	3,352	1,935	Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	41
Arica, Chile	—	244	—	Smyrna, Turkey	—	6,394	987
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	21	19	Southampton, England	—	1,475	1,660
Auckland, New Zealand	—	185	383	Stavanger, Norway	—	25	10
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	17	7	Stettin, Germany	—	—	150
Azuza, W. I.	—	417	14	Stockholm, Sweden	—	725	527
Bagdad, India	50	50	—	Surlingham, Dutch Guiana	—	56	39
Bahia, Brazil	—	509	62	Sydney, Australia	—	321	296
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	159	—	Syracuse, Sicily	—	60	25
Barbados, W. I.	—	24	1,225	Tampico, Mexico	—	17	250
Baranquilla, Colombia	—	—	948	Tonsberg, Norway	—	200	250
Belra, E. Africa	—	66	226	Trebitz, Armenia	—	97	—
Belrut, Syria	—	1,219	148	Trieste, Austria	—	6,459	1,159
Belfast, Ireland	—	50	55	Trinidad, Island of	—	542	424
Belgrade, Serbia	—	50	—	Tripoli, Tripoli	—	50	—
Bergen, Norway	—	850	865	Trondhjem, Norway	—	—	50
Bombay, India	—	—	7	Tunis, Algeria	—	721	—
Bordeaux, France	125	2,790	200	Valparaiso, Chile	274	9,985	4,972
Brazil, Roumania	—	1,355	490	Varna, Bulgaria	—	67	35
Bremen, Germany	—	90	150	Venice, Italy	—	25,765	9,055
Bristol, England	—	25	30	Vera Cruz, Mexico	8	564	578
Buenos Aires, A. R.	533	14,645	11,000	Wellington, New Zealand	—	177	45
Bukharest, Roumania	—	450	—	Yokohama, Japan	—	33	10
Calbarien, Cuba	—	16	33				
Calo, Egypt	94	198	246				
Callao, Peru	—	130	362				
Calcutta, India	—	—	5				
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	4,353	2,551				
Cardenas, Cuba	—	18	18				
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	10				
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	4				
Carupano, Venezuela	—	10	8				
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	33	1,245	685				
Ceara, Brazil	—	151	—				
Christiania, Norway	—	2,425	3,419				
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	258	193				
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	67				
Colon, Panama	121	3,002	2,738				
Constantinople, Turkey	75	22,650	7,681				
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	5,283	5,535				
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	125	48				
Cork, Ireland	—	1,250	400				
Coronel, Chile	—	428	—				
Cristobal, Panama	—	8	31				
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	78	51				
Dantzie, Germany	—	—	430				
Delegatch, Turkey	75	1,328	625				
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	29	494	658				
Demerara, Br. Guiana	113	2,597	2,462				
Dominica, W. I.	—	53	100				
Drontheim, Norway	—	375	500				
Dublin, Ireland	200	2,775	7,940				
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	25				
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	105	—				
Dunkirk, France	—	250	600				
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	12				
Flume, Austria	—	300	—				
Fremantle, Australia	—	9	25				
Galat, Roumania	105	4,705	3,467				
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	130	—				
Genoa, Italy	125	34,987	15,976				
Gibraltar, Spain	—	424	175				
Glasgow, Scotland	200	5,051	3,760				
Gonaives, Haiti	—	3	—				
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,575	1,400				
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	—				
Guadeloupe, W. I.	300	3,354	3,617				
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	35	40				
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	24	—				
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,570	6,381				
Havana, Cuba	19	3,218	3,165				

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,685	550
Barcelona, Spain	—	275	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	508
Bordeaux, France	—	—	25
Bremen, Germany	—	840	235
Christiania, Norway	—	14,025	6,215
Colon, Panama	—	62	21
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	700	550
Cristobal, Panama	—	573	—
Dunkirk, France	—	200	—
Genoa, Italy	—	238	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,605	1,635
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,007	600
Hamburg, Germany	—	6,735	4,056
Havana, Cuba	—	507	267
Havre, France	—	1,740	563
Liverpool, England	—	3,246	1,580
London, England	—	10,287	6,670
Manchester, England	—	1,250	130
Mauzanillo, Cuba	—	35	—
Marselles, France	—	1,600	250
Naples, Italy	—	—	100
Progreso, Mexico	—	294	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	25,578	29,367
Stavanger, Norway	—	1,920	535
Tampico, Mexico	—	800	—
Venice, Italy	—	500	800
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	706	—
Total	—	76,070	54,482

SCIENTIFIC

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THE BAUER BROS. CO. FORMERLY

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

From Galveston.

Hamburg, Germany	—	482	—
Liverpool, England	—	750	—
Manchester, England	—	500	—
Puerto, Mexico	—	300	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	11,965
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	6,902	—
Total	—	7,902	13,197

From Baltimore.

Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	50
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	549
Hamburg, Germany	2,000	3,256	—
Havre, France	—	425	50
Liverpool, England	—	100	400
London, England	—	350	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	105
Total	—	3,075	4,410

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	900	1,050
Liverpool, England	—	100	500
London, England	—	500	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	100	4,500
Total	—	1,900	6,450

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	100	1,800	1,174
Liverpool, England	—	1,525	1,200
London, England	—	2,050	—
Rotterdam, Holland	105	1,005	6,150
Total	205	6,380	8,524

From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	50
Canada	50	7,851	22,682
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	175
Liverpool, England	—	15	25
Mexico (including overland)..	318	57,279	53,285
Total	368	65,146	76,217

Recapitulation.

From New York	5,000	341,268	237,168
From New Orleans	—	76,670	54,482
From Galveston	—	7,902	13,197
From Baltimore	—	3,075	4,410
From Philadelphia	—	808	104
From Savannah	—	51,700	47,587
From Newport News	—	1,900	6,450
From Norfolk	205	6,380	8,524
From all other ports	368	65,146	76,217
Total	6,173	554,849	448,139

BUILDING A MODERN MEAT PLANT.

(Continued from page 17.)

separate from the various operating departments and makes it possible to isolate each in case of fire.

The smokehouse is 15 x 40 feet, four stories high.

The boiler room is 25 x 65 feet, two stories, and the ice machines are located in a structure on the roof of this building.

The fertilizer building is 50 x 85 feet, and is one story high.

The pump room is 25 x 25 feet, one story high.

The garage is 50 x 50 feet, two stories high. The reservoir is 50 x 30 x 14 feet, and is built entirely of concrete.

The vestibule building is of fireproof construction throughout. All other buildings are enclosed with heavy brick walls and the interior is of mill construction.

The killing floor, gut room floor and vestibule floors have an asphalt mastic top 1½ inches thick, laid by the American Asphaltum & Rubber Company, a type of floor which has proved very effective and economical. These floors are waterproof, acidproof and sanitary, and are approved by the United States government inspectors. They are dustless, odorless, noiseless, elastic, pleasant to tread upon, and may always be considered an asset, for, after years of service, if necessary as in case of remodeling, they may be taken up, broken into small pieces, and with the addition of a small amount of new asphalt, be re-heated and re-laid at a small cost. The 1½ inch floor in this plant will stand the heaviest trucking to be encountered in any manufacturing plant.

Hog pens and inclines have brick floors. The insulation for the walls, floors and ceilings in the cold storage room consists of two thicknesses of rock felt, each two inches thick, finished with cement plaster five-eighths of an inch thick.

The capacity of the killing floor is 300 hogs an hour, and the capacity of the chill rooms is 2,200 hogs.

The cage system, operated on overhead tracking, is installed throughout the plant for each department. This is by far the best and most approved method of handling pork products.

The equipment includes the following:

Three 6 x 12 units of the Wannenwetsch vacuum system for rendering.

Three 6 x 12 lard rendering tanks.

"Boss" hog scraper and chain hoist.

Allbright-Nell hog dressing rail, conveyors and hog drop.

Ideal switches used for all overhead tracking.

One hundred ton refrigeration absorption brine system, with atmospheric condensers.

Alternating current used for power and light, which is generated by 150 K. W., 3 phase, 60 cycle generator direct connected to a 200 h. p., four valve automatic engine.

Two 250 upright water tube boilers.

Motors and switchboard were furnished by the General Electric Company.

There is one direct-connected elevator, having a capacity of 6,000 pounds, and traveling at a rate of 60 feet per minute.

The Miller & Hart concern is one of the oldest in Chicago packing circles. The business was first organized in 1884 by W. H. Miller, now president of the company. He began in a small way on South Water street, and developed the enterprise from time to time until it has reached its present magnitude. The retirement of H. M. Dupee from the provision business afforded opportunity for growth and enlargement and advantage of a new and better location. In 1898 the death of M. T. Hart terminated a succession of co-partnerships, and at that time the firm of Miller & Hart was incorporated. The present officers are Walter H. Miller, president; John Roberts, vice-president; D. V. Colbert, secretary; C. A. Bruce, treasurer, and D. C. Robertson, assistant manager.

Since the completion of the new plant here described the company has done all its killing there, but has continued to utilize the old plant at 25th and La Salle streets for certain manufacturing, selling and office purposes.



VIEW OF THE CUTTING FLOOR IN THE MILLER & HART PACKING PLANT AT CHICAGO.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The receipts of cattle show a material increase over last week, and run mostly to branded stock. The kill this week, however, will not increase as much as the cattle receipts, as a good many are feeders, as is usual at this time of year. Packers are talking especially strong on native steers and all weights of native cows, and predicting a small kill of these for the next few months, but tanners are still inclined to pursue a conservative policy, and are watching developments in labor troubles and their possible effect on leather. The general tone of the market, however, continues firmer than at the time of the large sales last week. Native steers continue firm on the basis of 15¼c. for August salting, and fair-sized quantities have been taken this week at that price in scattering sales of single cars to 5,000 lots. One packer continues to talk up to 16c. for his holdings, but tanners won't pay advances. Texas steers are firm as shown by recent sales of heavy weights alone at 15c. to several independent oak leather tanners. Light Texas are unchanged at 14@14¼c. in the absence of recent sales, and extremes are quoted at 13¼@13½c. Offerings of light and extremes small. Butt brands are steady to firm at 14½c., with a rumored sale of two cars ahead at equal to 14¾c. Chicago freight from outside points. Colorados are nominally unchanged at 14@14¼c., with no recent sales noted. Last sale was 14¼c. Branded cows are in good demand, but offerings as yet are not large, and no further business of account has been noted since the recent transaction involving 6,000 at 13½c. Native cows are in steady inquiry and firm at 15¼c. for heavy and 14½@14¾c. for light weights. Packers are generally holding their light cows at 14¾c., and July salting is mostly sold, but late sales at 14¾c. have been of special weights and no regular 55-lb. and down weight in lots of size have been reported taken yet at over 14½@14¾c. Native bulls are quiet since the last sale ahead at 13c. Some packers still ask 13½c. to sell August 1 forward to the end of the year salting, but the market is not over 13c. Branded bulls are quiet, but one car of April 1 to August 1 salting sold at 11c., and one packer is offering to sell August 1 to January 1 salting at 11¼c.

Later.—Large tanners are in the market, but not making any very large purchases as yet. Further sales of branded cows include 10,000 at 13½c., 2,000@3,000 more heavy Texas at 15c., one car of August light native steers at 15c., and two cars of August-September butt brands at 14½c. f. o. b. Missouri river. The market shows especial firmness in native steers and native cows. Several packers are now holding out for 16c. on September native steers, but some natives are still offered at 15¾c. from less desirable points and packers, etc.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The firmer feeling in the packer market is to some extent having a sympathetic effect on country hides, and the market is in a somewhat stronger position than it was last week. Dealers are generally talking about ¼c. higher prices

than ruled on recent transactions, and there are reports of some small sales of choice stock at this increase. The Chicago dealers are talking that with packer light cows of August salting at 14¾c. buffs should bring 12¾c. and country heavy cows 13c. Buffs are quoted slightly firmer and listed at 12½@12¾c. It is reported that one car of very choice buffs sold at 12¾c. for early September delivery, but it cannot be learned that any regular lots of late receipt short-haired buffs have as yet been sold at over 12½c. Heavy cows alone are quoted at 12¾c., with dealers mostly asking 13c. for choice lots. Extremes are still in more inquiry than the heavier weights, and the market on regular late receipt lots is steady at 13½c., and on choice stock containing few seconds, 13¾c. It is reported that one car of choice short-haired extremes sold at 13¾c. Heavy steers are still quiet, but some sales have been made at 13c. for strictly short-haired late receipt lots running half large butcher take-off. Ordinary lots range at 12½@12¾c. Bulls are top at 11c. for ordinary lots of late receipt short-haired stock, and though no sales of account are noted here, there have been fair sales East at 11c. Branded hides are firm, and the quality of present offerings is improved. Prices range from 11@11½c. flat for good lots in original bundles in Chicago, according to the percentage of steers, and straight lots of small Western packers bring 1c. more.

HORSE HIDES are quiet but unchanged, with most mixed lots selling at a range of \$3.80@3.90 as to quality, and some mixed lots, with more cities than average, hold at \$4.

CALFSKINS.—A reported sale by one packer at 18¼c. proves to have been incorrect, although this packer sold his kips at better than 15c., with 15¾c. reported secured, and is holding his calf at 18¼c. Sales were also consequently overestimated, and do not exceed 50,000 packer calf and kip for a week. Some packer skins are obtainable at 18c. Chicago cities are quoted at 17¼@18c., outside cities 17½@17¾c., with some choice lots sold at 18c., and countries from 15¾@16¾c., as to lots. Kips rule at 15@15¼c. for packers, around 14½c. for cities, and 13½@14c. for countries. Light calf unchanged at \$1.10@1.15, and deacons 90@95c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Some lots of extra choice packer lambs are reported moved up to 85c., but regular stock is obtainable at loss. Good lots of packer shearlings last sold at 67½c. Packer pelts rule at 60@70c. for shearlings, and 75@85c. for lambs, and countries unchanged.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Outside of the ¼c. decline in Bogotas, etc., other kinds of common hides have ruled steady. Additional sales of Puerto Cabellos, etc., amounting to about 1,300 have been made at 21½c., and other scattering lots moved include about 1,000 Central Americans at 20½c., 500 Savanillas at 21¼c., and 200 Oronocos at 22c. The steamship "Philadelphia" brought only 883 Puerto Cabellos, etc., and 100 of these were marked for export to Trieste. River Plates continue quiet and nominal at a range of 20@21c. for Buenos Ayres.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market at the River Plate is somewhat firmer than last week, and one cable reports that 4,000 Sansinena frigorifico steers sold at 13¾c., and 2,000 Sansinena cows at 12 11-16c. c. & f. including commissions basis. The cows are reported bought by an Antwerp house that does business with tanners here as well as in Europe, and the steers were bought through another house doing an international business. It has not been learned as yet whether the hides are destined for American or European tanners. Some further sales have been made of different lots of Mexican coast hides amounting to about 1,000, mostly

at 11¼c., but one lot of Tuxpams not up to the usual standard of quality brought only 11½c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—One local packer reports having sold his September native steers and claims to have secured better than 15½c. for them, but details concerning the quantity moved and the price are not confirmed. The general tone of the market is somewhat firmer than last week in sympathy with the better feeling West.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—No further trading of account is reported here in hides, and offerings continue moderate. Bids of 12½c. are reported refused for good short-haired Ohio and Pennsylvania buffs, and 12¾c. is the best price dealers will take on these, and some are figuring on securing over that. Tanners, however, are slow buyers, and most of the Newark, etc., tanners using country stock are partially or wholly closed down. Bids under 12c. flat for New York State cows are declined. Good lots of heavy steers are held at 13c., and last sales of bulls here were at 11c. Calfskins are steady, but with few sales of account reported. Quotations are the same as have been previously noted.

Boston.

Market quiet but firmer. Buffs quotable 12½@12¾c., some holding out for 13c. Extremes 13½@13¾c., some held 14c. South-erns quiet but slightly steadier at 10¾@11½c. as to lots.

PREDICTING FOUR-CENT HOGS.

In the Farm and Fireside Prof. Henry C. Taylor, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin, prophesies that "hogs will go as low as four cents a pound by January 15, 1912." We have not graduated in a course of agricultural economics and are unable to back up our predictions with elaborate charts as Prof. Taylor does, says National Stockman and Farmer, but nevertheless we venture to predict that merchantable hogs will not sell at four cents on the Chicago market in January or in any other month of the coming winter.

Let us see what the business world thinks of this prophecy, says the same authority. At this writing January pork is quoted at \$16.55, January lard at \$8.70 and January ribs at \$8.37. These prices do not indicate that slaughterers and others are expecting four-cent hogs. At this time corn for September and May delivery is quoted above 65c., and for December at 63c. These prices do not look much like a four-cent hog market later. If the worthy professor of agricultural economics has sufficient faith in his prophecy to trade on it he can make plenty of money now by selling hogs and provisions for January delivery to the unscientific fellows of the farms, stockyards and provision exchanges—he can make it if his prediction proves to be correct. Hogs will be lower next winter than at present, but a four-cent basis is not a reasonable expectation in view of the general meat situation and the cost of corn, the stuff that makes winter hog supplies.

PACKERS-BUTCHERS
OUR SPECIALTY
TALLOW and GREASE
HIDES
JACOB STERN & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending August 19 averaged 8.90 cents per pound.

Anyone wishing the return of his gaming losses or recent election bets please communicate with Harry Brolaski, Chicago. Results guaranteed one way or the other.

The new office building of the Clydesdale Association at the entrance to the Stock Yards is completed. If the building is small, it is very ornamental and conspicuously located.

Don't show this to your boss. "Prof. Sargent, of Harvard, insists that vacations are harmful." They might be to someone else, but not to the vacator, and not at this time of the year.

The Mark Process Company, Inc., is announced with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. They are going to manufacture fertilizer and other dryers in which no heat is used—a kind of fireless dryer, as it were.

Fellow citizens of Cook County, rise and observe our brazen Assistant State Attorney's verdict: "It is impossible to get twelve good men and true in Cook County to sit on a jury." Rather encouraging, eh?

"Do all the workmen drop their tools the instant the whistle blows?" asked an innocent by-stander. "No, not all," answered the guide who knew. "The wise ones have their tools all put away before that."

The preliminary classification of the International Livestock Exposition, to be held at Dexter Park Amphitheatre December 2-9, has been issued by Secretary B. H. Heide. Entries in individual classes close November 1, and in carload lots November 25.

A former head salesman of the John F. Jelke Company, who was indicted last month for violation of the oleomargarine laws, was arrested in Toronto, Canada, by a special agent for the Bureau of Investigation of the

Department of Justice, and brought back to Chicago.

Charges that originated with his subordinates have been filed against Dr. B. Perry, chief city food inspector. When the accusations reached the Civil Service Commission they were referred to Health Commissioner Young, who returned them to the board with the suggestion that Dr. Perry be given a hearing. Certain veteran meat inspectors are said to be behind this move.

Judge William Fennimore Cooper has announced that his decision in the suit of the widows of the firemen who were killed in the Stock Yards fire on December 22 last will be reached soon. The widows are seeking to compel the members of the Citizens' Relief Committee, which collected a fund of \$211,000, to make an immediate and equal distribution of the fund, instead of investing the money in a permanent endowment fund.

The teamsters employed by the Chicago packers threaten to go on a strike unless their demands for increased wages are granted. The teamsters recently decided on such a move, and unless their demands are met with this week they will likely go out next week. Arthur Meeker, Edward Tilden and Thomas Wilson represented the packers in the negotiations with the union. They informed the employers' committee that the packers did not care to sign another contract with the teamsters. Later they offered to sign the present agreement, which will expire Saturday night, with the addition of a new scale for chauffeurs.

CHICAGO LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION.

The Food Inspection Bureau of the city of Chicago has issued the following data for the month of July, 1911:

Condemned at four non-inspected slaughterhouses: 14 sheep, 919 lbs.; 54 calves, 2,276 lbs.; 54½ beeves, 42,870 lbs.; viscera, 195 lbs.; miscellaneous, 50 lbs. Passed: Sheep, 4,637 head; calves, 3,830 head; beeves, 800 head.

Condemned outside the slaughter houses: 1 sheep, 30 lbs.; 1 hog, 110 lbs.; 64 calves, 4,670 lbs.; ¾ beef, 325 lbs.; sausage, 120 lbs.; poultry, 3,008 lbs.; cut meats, 2,418 lbs.; fresh fish, 20,953 lbs. Passed outside the slaughter houses: 38 hogs, 9,543 sheep, 69 beeves.

Meat markets and groceries to the number of 1,251 were inspected, 1,231 were re-inspected, 654 received notices and 696 notices were abated or cancelled.

HIGH PRICES CHECK CONSUMPTION.

It is the loss of taste for a product that is most to be feared by producers. Hence thoughtful men will not view with complacency the upward flight of wholesale and retail prices of meat, says the Breeders' Gazette. This makes for the profit of a comparatively few feeders, but the rebound is

to be feared. It not only stimulates a large entry into the feeding field, but it turns the public appetite against meat.

The vegetarians are quick to take advantage of such situations. Moreover, they are aided and abetted by some doctors and editors, a few of whom wield national influence, and who mistakenly consider it their duty to warn the people against meat-eating.

If those who take meat will take exercise they can turn a deaf ear to all such counsellors. If your furnace chokes with ashes, do you cease feeding it coal? Or do you clean it out and continue to stoke it? Keep the eliminative processes of the system active, and meat and milk are the foods of greatest value and satisfaction.

LOUISVILLE PACKING ANNIVERSARY.

The New Louisville Packing Company, Louisville, Ky., in celebrating the successful first year of its existence, banqueted more than 200 retail butchers and grocers of Louisville at its headquarters. The banquet followed an inspection of the plant, which took place while employees of the company were slaughtering 400 head of hogs.

A. B. Lipscomb, secretary of the Louisville Commercial Club; Thomas E. Basham, advertising man; Martin J. Doll, president of the Retail Grocers' Association; J. J. Caffrey, president of the packing company; P. C. Knopf, and Dr. J. C. Cloud, Government inspector, were the speakers. All of the employees of the plant, except those engaged in the slaughtering in order that the guests could look over the plant while it was in operation, occupied seats at the tables. The banquet was served in the weighing room of the plant.

The officers of the company are: J. J. McCaffrey, president; F. G. Betz, vice-president and general manager; Thomas A. Bohan, secretary-treasurer.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 24.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13@13½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¾c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾@8½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.

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Packinghouse Engineers

Consult us if you are contemplating the construction or remodeling of a packinghouse or abattoir.

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WM. HOOTON & CO.

BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

In all kinds of
PACKING HOUSE and COTTON SEED PRODUCTS
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Satisfy Your Trade

Buy Morris & Company Boned and Fatted Hams

ROLLED READY FOR BOILING

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Supreme Brand Boiled Hams. The Ham with a Supreme Flavor When Ordering Specify this Brand. It's Always Safe to Say "Supreme"

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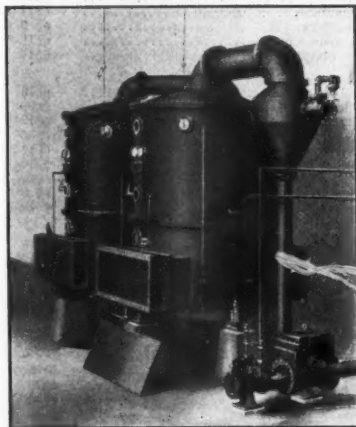
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LATEST and BEST The Zarembo Pat. Evaporator

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We offer, not the excellence of yesterday, but the excellence of today.

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Made with special reference to use in Ice and Refrigerating Plants, producing the least deposit for amount of work done



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40 CENTRAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

AGENCIES

Baltimore, Md., T. H. Butler, 511 Equitable Building.
Chicago, Ill., James H. Rhodes & Co., 162 W. Kinzie St.
Cleveland, O., The Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Little Rock, Ark., J. Rudy Smith, 321 E. Markham St.
New York City, N. Y., Charles Zoller Co., 211 E. 94th St.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Water Witch Mfg. Co.

Philadelphia, Pa., Robert Keller, 334 North Third St.
Pittsburg, Pa., Pittsburg Calcium Chloride Works,
Rebecca St. & Western Ave., North Side. Bell
Phone, 23 Brady.
Seattle, Wash., Northwest Ice Machine Co., 516
First Ave., South.

Washington, D. C., Leckie & Burrow, Hibbs Building.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 14.....	20,788	2,620	36,675	24,178
Tuesday, Aug. 15.....	5,234	2,234	16,340	26,889
Wednesday, Aug. 16.....	16,183	2,190	21,301	38,406
Thursday, Aug. 17.....	4,882	823	13,868	20,642
Friday, Aug. 18.....	1,980	533	12,486	5,630
Saturday, Aug. 19.....	455	52	7,232	1,591
Total last week.....	49,522	8,372	107,902	120,356
Previous week.....	51,091	8,062	105,291	120,356
Cor. week, 1910.....	63,380	9,633	112,919	120,345
Cor. week, 1909.....	51,992	6,735	88,715	110,912

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 14.....	5,400	143	11,162	48
Tuesday, Aug. 15.....	1,939	42	6,058	4,916
Wednesday, Aug. 16.....	5,515	158	5,349	1,315
Thursday, Aug. 17.....	2,541	21	3,957	9,368
Friday, Aug. 18.....	1,189	49	5,062	2,775
Saturday, Aug. 19.....	60	1	2,411	147
Total last week.....	16,633	414	33,999	18,569
Previous week.....	20,590	406	27,440	13,082
Cor. week, 1910.....	33,125	1,200	23,944	35,832
Cor. week, 1909.....	10,239	624	21,512	25,267

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 19, 1911.....	1,737,057	4,504,773	2,871,060	
Same period, 1910.....	1,754,041	3,494,371	2,371,146	

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	316,000
Week ending Aug. 19, 1911.....	327,000
Previous week.....	336,000
Year ago.....	312,000
Two years ago.....	15,679,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:	
Cattle.....	155,500
Calves.....	242,300
Hogs.....	238,400
Sheep.....	137,800
Year ago.....	237,000
Two years ago.....	193,400
Two years ago.....	192,500
Two years ago.....	245,500
Two years ago.....	227,200

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Aug. 19, 1911:	17,000
Armour & Co.....	12,900
Swift & Co.....	7,900
S. & S. Co.....	5,100
Morris & Co.....	4,200
Anglo-American.....	2,800
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,400
Hammond.....	4,900
Western P. Co.....	1,700
Boore & Co.....	1,400
Roberts & Hart.....	4,100
Miller & Hart.....	33,300
Independent P. Co.....	6,700
Brennan P. Co.....	77,400
Others.....	76,300
Totals.....	92,000
Previous week.....	72,200
One year ago.....	3,389,700
Two years ago.....	2,868,500
Total period last year.....	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.15	\$7.37	\$3.60	\$6.50
Previous week.....	6.75	7.43	3.50	6.40
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.55	6.17	4.20	6.60
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.50	7.79	4.90	7.10
Cor. week, 1908.....	6.05	6.58	4.15	6.00

CATTLE.

Good to prime heaves.....	\$7.15@8.15
Fair to good heaves.....	5.00@7.10
Common to fair heaves.....	4.75@5.50
Inferior killers.....	4.00@4.50
Butchery steers.....	7.35@8.00
Range steers.....	4.75@5.00
Range cows and heifers.....	3.75@6.00
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	5.85@7.75
Good to choice cows.....	4.40@5.60
Canner bulls.....	2.00@3.30
Common to good calves.....	5.25@7.50
Good to choice vealers.....	7.75@8.50
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.00
Feeding steers.....	4.40@5.50
Stockers.....	3.25@4.50

Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@4.25
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.25
Inferior to good canners.....	2.40@2.70
Fair to choice heifers.....	4.25@6.50
Butcher bulls.....	4.75@5.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.35@3.75

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$7.50@7.80
Prime heavy, 300 to 400 lbs.....	7.40@7.65
Choice light butchers, 190 to 230 lbs.....	7.65@7.90
Choice packing, 250 lbs. and up.....	7.25@7.40
Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	7.60@7.85
Rough heavy packing.....	7.15@7.25
Light mixed, 150 lbs. and up.....	7.40@7.70
Pigs, 110 to 140 lbs.....	6.00@7.50
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	5.00@6.25
Boars.....	3.00@3.50
*Stags, 110 lbs. and under.....	7.50@8.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$3.50@6.75
Range lambs.....	6.15@7.00
Feeding lambs.....	4.75@6.10
Feeding wethers.....	3.25@3.60
Cull lambs.....	3.50@5.00
Native yearlings.....	4.75@5.00
Native ewes.....	3.10@3.50
Range wethers.....	3.30@3.75
Range yearlings.....	4.00@5.00
Breeding ewes.....	3.00@4.35

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$17.30	\$17.30	\$17.25	\$17.30
January.....	16.30	16.57½	16.50	16.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.10	9.13	9.10	9.15
October.....	9.17½	9.22½	9.17½	9.20
January.....	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.12½	9.15	9.12½	9.15
October.....	9.07½	9.10	9.07½	9.07½
January.....	8.37½	8.42½	8.37½	8.42½

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	16.60	16.67½	16.57½	16.50
January.....	16.60	16.67½	16.57½	16.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.20	9.30	9.20	9.27½
October.....	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.30
January.....	8.90	8.97½	8.90	8.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.17½	9.17½	9.15	9.15
October.....	9.15	9.17½	9.10	9.10
January.....	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.47½

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	16.90	16.90	16.20	16.50
January.....	16.52½	16.55	16.35	16.37½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.25	9.27½	9.17½	9.17½
October.....	9.30	9.30	9.22½	9.22½
January.....	8.97½	8.97½	8.87½	8.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.10	9.10	9.05	9.05
October.....	9.07½	9.07½	9.00	9.02½
January.....	8.45	8.45	8.37½	8.37½

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	16.40	16.40	16.15	16.15
January.....	16.30	16.30	16.25	16.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.07½	9.12½	9.05	9.12½
October.....	9.17½	9.17½	9.10	9.17½
January.....	8.85	8.85	8.80	8.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.95	9.00	8.87½	8.95
October.....	8.97½	8.97½	8.92½	8.92½
January.....	8.32½	8.32½	8.30	8.32½

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$16.00	16.40	16.25	16.40
January.....	16.27	16.45	16.27	16.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.15	9.25	9.12	9.25
October.....	9.22	9.22	9.17	9.32
January.....	8.87	9.02	8.87	9.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.95	9.05	8.95	9.05
October.....	8.97	9.02	8.97	9.02
January.....	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	16.47½	16.47½	16.25	16.20
January.....	16.47½	16.47½	16.25	16.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.27½	9.32½	9.25	9.25
October.....	9.35	9.40	9.30	9.30
January.....	9.02½	9.07½	9.00	9.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.07½	9.07½	8.95	8.95
October.....	9.00	9.07½	8.97½	8.97½
January.....	8.45	8.45	8.55	8.55

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	@20
Native Sirlon Steaks.....	@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	@12½
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	@12½
Beef Stew.....	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	@14
Corned Flanks.....	@8
Round Steaks.....	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	@10
Rollad Roast.....	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	@12½
Legs, fancy.....	@18
Stew.....	@10
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	@25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	@12½

Mutton.

Legs.....	@12½
Stew.....	@8
Shoulders.....	@10
Hind Quarters.....	@11
Fore Quarters.....	@9
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@18
Shoulder Chops.....	@14

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	@19
Pork Chops.....	@20
Pork Shoulders.....	@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....	@35
Spare Ribs.....	@10
Hocks.....	@10
Pigs' Heads.....	@8
Leaf lard.....	@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	@18
Fore Quarters.....	@12½
Legs.....	@20
Breasts.....	@12½
Shoulders.....	@16
Cutlets.....	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@20

Butchers' Offal.

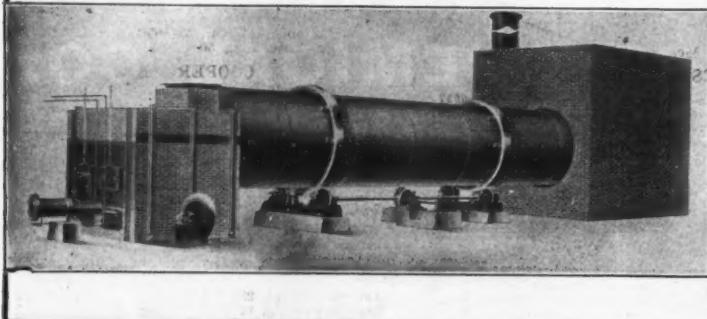
Suet.....	@4
Tallow.....	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	@1.15
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	@65

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter, Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	11 @ 12
Native steers, medium	10 1/2 @ 11
Heifers, good	10 @ 10 1/2
Cows	8 1/2 @ 9
Hind Quarters, choice	13 1/2 @ 14
Fore Quarters, choice	8 @ 7 1/2

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6
Steer Chucks	8 @ 9
Boneless Chucks	4 @ 7 1/2
Medium Plates	4 @ 4
Steer Plates	4 @ 4 1/2
Cow Rounds	8 @ 8
Steer Rounds	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cow Loins	10 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	11 @ 19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	26 @ 26
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	19 @ 22
Strip Loins	8 1/2 @ 9
Shin Butts	11 @ 11 1/2
Shoulder Clods	8 @ 8 1/2
Rolls	8 @ 12
Rump Butts	9 @ 11
Trimnings	5 @ 5
Shank	5 @ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	16 @ 16
Loins Ends, steer, native	13 @ 13
Loins Ends, cow	10 @ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	9 @ 9
Flank Steak	11 @ 11
Hind Shanks	4 @ 4

Beef Offal.	
Livers	5 @ 5
Hearta	5 @ 5
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brains	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Kidneys, each	7 @ 7

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	9 1/2 @ 10
Light Carcass	11 @ 11
Good Carcass	12 @ 12
Good Saddle	15 @ 15
Medium Racks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good Racks	9 @ 9

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	50 @ 50
Plucks	25 @ 25
Heads, each	15 @ 15

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	10 @ 10
Good Caul	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Saddles, Caul	11 1/2 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Caul Lamb Racks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	6 @ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles	11 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	13 @ 13
Good Racks	6 @ 6 1/2
Medium Racks	6 @ 6
Mutton Legs	11 @ 11
Mutton Loins	10 @ 10
Mutton Steaks	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	10 1/2 @ 11
Pork Loins	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	26 @ 26
Spare Ribs	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Butts	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hocks	7 @ 7
Trimnings	7 @ 7
Extra Lean Trimnings	8 @ 8
Tails	6 @ 6
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Blade Bones	7 @ 7
Blade Meat	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Cheek Meat	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hog Hivers, per lb.	1 @ 1
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	11 @ 11
Pork Hearts	4 @ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10 1/2
Slip Bones	5 @ 5
Tail Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	5 @ 5
Backfat	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hams	16 @ 16
Calas	11 @ 11
Bellies	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Shoulders	11 @ 11

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	8 @ 8
Choice Bologna	9 @ 9
Viennas	10 @ 10

Frankfurters	
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tongue	12 @ 12
Mixed Sausage	11 @ 11
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	13 @ 13
New England Sausage	13 @ 13
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	13 @ 13
Special Compressed Ham	13 @ 13
Berliner Sausage	11 @ 11
Boneless Butts in casings	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Polish Sausage	10 @ 10
Garlic Sausage	10 @ 10
Country Smoked Sausage	12 @ 12
Farm Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 @ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	24 @ 24
German Salami, Medium Dry	20 @ 20
Italian Salami	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Holsteiner	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Mettwurst, New	11 @ 11
Farmer	19 @ 19
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50 @ 4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.75 @ 4.75
Bologna, 2-20	4.25 @ 4.25
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50 @ 4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	9.00 @ 9.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50 @ 6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50 @ 12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50 @ 15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00 @ 32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

		Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case		1.80
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case		3.30
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case		12.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case		28.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

		Per doz.
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box		\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box		3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box		6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box		11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box		22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins		\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	15.00 @ 15.00
Plate Beef	14.00 @ 14.00
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	13.00 @ 13.00
Mess Pork, new	18.50 @ 18.50
Clear Fat Backs	17.00 @ 17.00
Family Back Pork	18.00 @ 18.00
Bean Pork	13.50 @ 13.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pure lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	8 @ 8
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	54 @ 54
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-cago	15 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)		
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.		11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.		10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.		10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.		8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Regular Plates		7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Short Clears		— @ —
Butts		7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.		

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	17 @ 17
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	16 @ 16
Skinned Hams	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	10 @ 10
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	17 @ 17
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	10 @ 10
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Sets	18 @ 18
Dried Beef Insides	20 @ 20
Dried Beef Knuckles	19 @ 19
Dried Beef Outsides	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	23 @ 23
Smoked Boiled Hams	24 @ 24
Boiled Calas	16 @ 16
Cooked Loins	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	16 @ 16

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. D. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	15 @ 15
Export Rounds	21 @ 21
Middles, per set	22 @ 22
Beef bungs, per piece	13 @ 13
Beef weasands	7 @ 7
Beef bladders, medium	28 @ 28
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	30 @ 30
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 70
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	15 @ 15
Hog bungs, large mediums	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.55 @ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	2.50 @ 2.55
Concentrated tankage	2.50 @ 2.55
Ground tankage, 12%	2.55 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 11%	2.55 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 10%	2.55 @ 2.60
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	19.00 @ 20.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	28.00 @ 28.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	19.50 @ 20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.	50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 35.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.00
Horns, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @ 62.50
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton	82.50 @ 85.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	9.10 @ 9.10
Prime steam, loose	8.75 @ 8.75
Leaf	9 @ 9
Compound	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	9 @ 9 1/2
Tallow	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	70 @ 72
Extra lard oil	59 @ 61
Extra No. 1 lard oil	52 @ 54
No. 1 lard oil	48 @ 50
No. 2 lard oil	46 @ 48
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	8 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	50 @ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	50 @ 60
Corn oil, loose	5.05 @ 5.20
Horse oil	6 @ 6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 7
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 @ 6 1/2
"A" White	5 1/2 @ 6
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	nom @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	22 @ 22 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	18 1/2 @ 22
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, candle	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	42 @ 44
P. S. Y., soap grade	42 @ 42
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 3
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	80 @ 85
Oak pork barrels	1.00 @ 1.02
Lard tierces	1.30 @ 1.32

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 @ 4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	3 1/2 @ 4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 220 lbs., 2 @ 3x.	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, August 23.

With a rather liberal run of 26,460 cattle on Monday, including about 6,000 Western rangers, the market ruled fully steady on the best grades of corn-fed steers, and everything from \$7.25 up sold readily. In fact, the real prime cattle were strong, as for instance the load of shorthorn yearlings that we topped the market with at \$8.15 per cwt. Cattle selling under \$7.25 were 10@15c. lower and the medium, warmed-up and short-fed steers that came in competition with the Western rangers were particularly hard to move. The bulk of the prime beefs of all weights sold from \$7.50@8.00, with good to choice kinds from \$6.75@7.40; medium to good grades from \$6.25@6.75; fair to medium kinds from \$5.50@6.15, with common cheap killers and light-weight grassy cattle from \$5.25@5.50. Tuesday's run of 5,208 cattle included about 2,500 Westerns, and the native offerings consisted as usual of butcher-stuff, stockers and feeders, and a small quota of medium to pretty fair steer cattle, the general market on which ruled slow but fully steady with Monday's level of values. Wednesday (today) receipts are estimated at 20,000, making a total of about 52,000 for the first three days of the week, as compared with 41,000 for the same period a week ago. A few prime cattle are selling steady today, extreme top again being \$8.15, but everything under prime grades is 10@15c. lower, making 25@30c. decline for the week on cattle selling under \$7.25, while the kinds that are going from \$7.25@7.75 show 10@15c. loss. Today's receipts include a more liberal percentage of good cattle than we have been getting recently, which accounts for the decline on those kinds.

Receipts of cows and heifers have been fairly liberal this week, not only in the native line but also from the Northwest ranges, and while choice corn-fed cows and heifers held up in price, the bulk of the offerings were such as come in direct competition with the Western rangers and the general trade on everything but the best grades has suffered a decline of 10@15c. per cwt. thus far this week. The calf market ruled weak and lower on Monday, but Tuesday's trade was very strong and active; any decline that took place on Monday was fully regained and prime vealers sold as high as \$8.75, with a few selected lots to outside buyers at \$8.80, with most of the good real calves going at \$8.50@8.60. The demand for good to choice butcher bulls has been strong and a little higher, but on the bolgonas the market has been rather slow and barely steady and this applies to the in-between kinds of bulls also.

Receipts of hogs for the first half of this week will foot up around 76,000, and it has proved most too many for the demand. We believe that prices have about reached the top. Our market today (Wednesday) ruled 10@20c. lower, prices being fully 15@20c. lower than the high spot yesterday morning, with the light-weight shippers selling largely at \$7.65@7.75, with the extreme top at \$7.80; heavy butchers, \$7.45@7.60; good mixed packing grades, \$7.15@7.25, and heavy packers \$7.00@7.10. Stag market is also ruling lower today, and they are quotable at \$7.25@7.75; little pigs, \$4.00@4.75, with good shipping pigs selling at \$6.75@7.50.

While Westerns in both sheep and lambs have nearly held their own, native sheep are 25c. and lambs 25@40c. lower than Monday. Native lambs lack the finish required for filling the best orders, and never in the history of the trade has there been so wide a spread between top prices on Western and native lambs. It bids fair to be a fluctuating market from now on, but on the whole the demand is fairly good. Westerns: Good to choice killing wethers, \$3.60@3.80; feeding wethers, \$3.25@3.55; fat yearlings, \$5.00@5.25; feeding yearlings, \$4.50@4.75; good to prime lambs, \$6.85@7.00; feeding lambs, \$5.60

@6.00. Natives: Fat wethers, \$3.75@4.00; fat ewes, \$3.25@3.50; poor to medium ewes, \$2.75@3.00; cull ewes, \$1.50@2.50; yearlings, \$4.50@5.00; fair to best lambs, \$6.00@6.60; culls and common lambs, \$4.00@5.50; bucks, \$2.00@2.75; breeding ewes, \$4.00@4.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 22.

Yesterday's heavy cattle supply was not followed up with a seasonable run today, only the moderate run of 14,000 head coming in today, including 1,500 calves. While the market had a limp yesterday, about half the receipts selling 5@15c. lower, dealers united in saying good things about the demand, which was broad, and hungry enough to clean up the good run. Steady prices prevail today. Eight dollars is an established figure now in the trading; this price paid today for two loads of Missouri cattle. Yearlings and heifers brought \$7.90 today, and a notable sale yesterday was some wintered steers off the grass at \$7.50, others at \$7. These sales are enough evidence that prices on the best cattle are in no danger of suffering a break. Short fed steers range from \$6.25@7.50, grass steers in native division \$4.60@6.65 for bulk of sales. Grass cows, including canners sell at \$3@4.75, fed cows up to \$5.25, bulls \$3@4.25, veals up to \$7.25. A good run of quarantines arrived yesterday; market a little lower on most of the stuff, but still better than last week. Bulk of the quarantines sell at \$4.25@5.25; one five-car drove of wintered Osage steers yesterday at \$6, 1,149 lbs. Five cars of these steers sold in St. Louis same day at the same price. Run of quarantines is small today; market steady.

Packers by staying out of the competition with shippers in the early market manage to keep prices from advancing. Run today is 11,000 head; market steady at the start, but the close was 5c. lower; top, \$7.65; bulk of sales, \$7.35@7.55. A good many pigs under 100 lbs. weight are coming, which sell at \$4.75@6.

Sheep are holding up nearly steady this week; lambs off 15@30c., including a slight loss today. A liberal run of Western stuff came in yesterday, but run is smaller today, 8,200 head. Country kinds are selling stronger than anything else; feeding wethers around \$3.50 and lambs \$5. Top fat lambs today brought \$6.65; wethers worth \$3.40@3.80; ewes, \$3.25@3.75.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,122	7,048	3,308
Fowler	2,791	—	2,051
S. & S.	4,990	4,316	2,447
Swift	5,263	5,201	6,009
Cudahy	4,172	3,693	4,429
Morris & Co.	4,172	3,693	4,429
Butchers	101	719	21
Total	26,964	24,646	22,410

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., August 23.

Receipts of cattle this week so far 18,800 head, as compared with 12,670 head for the corresponding period last week. Monday's market was irregular in tone, with a decided lower tendency on the common and medium grades, of which the bulk of the supply consisted. Good to choice cattle would have sold steady had they been available. Tuesday's supply included some 882-lb. yearling steers, which sold for \$8.15, the highest price paid for this class of stuff since March, 1910. Other steers averaging 1,309 lbs. brought \$8. The strong demand for choice to prime cattle continues today, with prices firm on these grades. Steer top today was \$7.80 on some averaging 1,293 lbs. As a rule, everything above the \$7 mark to-

day held steady, while sales below that figure were generally 10@15c. lower. Owing to the unusual predominance of common and medium cows and heifers this week, trade has been somewhat draggy. Market today ruled steady to a dime lower than yesterday, and 15@25c. lower than the close of last week. Quarantine cattle receipts this week total 227 loads. Top price so far \$6, bulk of medium to good steers from Texas and Oklahoma bringing \$4.90@5.25.

Hog receipts for the three days, 27,900 head, as compared with 21,500 last week. Monday's market furnished the top of the week at \$8. Top today, \$7.82½, bulk of hogs selling at \$7.50@7.75. Shippers and butchers bought their hogs on the early market at \$7.70@7.82½. Heavy hogs were slow sale, packers buying most of these at \$7.50@7.70. Compared with a week ago, the market today was 5@10c. lower.

Sheep receipts today, 5,200 head, for the week so far 16,600. Muttons today brought \$3.25@3.50, most of them selling at the latter price. Lambs have experienced a general decline the past week, best grades today bringing \$6.50. Very few strictly good lambs or sheep of any kind are being received. Good breeding ewes are in good demand at \$3.75@4. Bucks sold today at \$2.25@2.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, August 21.

Cattle receipts last week were disappointingly small, and there was pretty close to a 15@25c. advance in prices for both beef steers and cow stuff. Corn fed beefs sold as high as \$7.80, the highest price paid in nearly a year, and Western range beefs sold up to \$6.50, also the high price of the season. It is a strong, active, market for anything at all desirable in the way of either corn fed or grass beef, and the undertone to the market is decidedly bullish. Cows and heifers are meeting with a vigorous and broad demand, and selling at the high prices of the season, the scarcity of desirable beef making a keen inquiry for the cow stuff. Most of the cows and heifers are going around \$4@4.75, with an extreme range of \$2.50@5.50. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., are also finding a good outlet at steady to strong figures.

Supplies of hogs are running short of this time last year, and the quality is deteriorating. Scarcity of pasture is generally given as the reason for the poor quality at present, as the old crop is about gone and the new crop has been delayed by the shortage of green stuff. Demand is keen from all sources, however, and prices stronger than last week. Buyers are not paying much attention to weight, but looking closely to quality, so that the range of prices is rather wider than recently. With 9,000 head on sale today, prices were a shade lower. Tops brought \$7.50 as against \$7.45 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.20@7.25, as against \$7@7.10 a week ago.

Trend of values for sheep and lambs has been steadily lower since receipts became liberal, but the outlet is broad and the heavy supplies are being cleaned up every day in good shape. Feeder demand is increasing and prices are much the same as for fat stock. Fat lambs are quoted at \$5.50@6.60; yearlings, \$4.15@4.75; wethers, \$3.15@3.65, and ewes \$2.90@3.35.

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUGUST 21, 1911.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	347	4	1,260
Boston	2,490	—	—
Baltimore	658	—	—
Philadelphia	712	—	—
Montreal	1,445	—	—
Exports to—			
London	1,744	—	1,260
Liverpool	2,422	—	—
Manchester	722	—	—
Glasgow	290	—	—
Antwerp	297	—	—
Bermuda	41	4	—
Totals to all ports	5,652	4	1,260
Totals to all ports last week	3,305	84	1,160

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 25.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$9.62½; Middle West, \$9.50 @ 9.60; city steam, \$9; refined Continent, \$9.80; South American, \$10.75; Brazil, kegs, \$11.75; compound, 7½@7¾c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 25.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 50 fr.; edible, 88 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 92½ fr.; edible, 110 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 62½ fr.; edible, 88 fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, August 25.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 82s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 85s.; shoulders, 42s. 6d.; hams, 73s. @ 75s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 59s. 6d.; long clear, 61s.; bellies, 60s. Tallow, prime city, 32s.; choice, 34s. Turpentine, 40s. Rosin, common, 15s. Lard, spot prime Western, 46s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 47s. 3d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 46s. Lard, Hamburg, 47 marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 63s. Tallow, Australian (London), 29s. 3d. @ 34s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

Trade was small, but the undertone continued firm. Packers supply the fair demand on the scale up.

Tallow.

Demand has slackened slightly, but light offerings maintain prices. Prime city quoted at 6¾@6¾c.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

Offerings continue very limited and asking prices are being paid.

Cottonseed Oil.

Higher lard and cotton markets recently, in conjunction with a fair consuming inquiry, frightened "shorts," who were good buyers early.

Market closed firm with fair demand from "shorts." Local selling near the close caused a slight setback. Sales, 14,200 bbls. Spot oil, \$6@6.25. Crude nominal. Closing quotations on futures: August, \$6@6.25; September, \$5.99@6.10; October, \$5.85@5.87; November, \$5.67@5.69; December, \$5.84@5.86; January, \$5.63@5.65; February, \$5.63@5.67; March, \$5.64@5.65; good off oil, \$5.50 bid; off oil, \$5.70 bid; winter oil, \$5.90 bid; summer white, \$5.90 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Hog market strong; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$7.20@7.50; mixed and butchers', \$7.05@7.70; heavy, \$6.90@7.65; Yorkers, \$7.60@7.70; pigs, \$4.75@7.50; cattle market steady; beefs, \$5.10@8.10; cows and heifers, \$2.25@6.40; Texas steers, \$4.50@6.45; stockers and feeders, \$3.10@5.50; Westerns, \$4.25@6.95. Sheep market steady; native, \$2.15@3.75; Westerns, \$2.50@3.70; yearlings, \$4@5.15; lambs, \$4@6.60.

Kansas City, August 25.—Hogs steady, at \$6.40@7.32½.

St. Louis, August 25.—Hogs higher, at \$7.50@7.80.

South Omaha, August 25.—Hogs strong, at \$7@7.40.

Indianapolis, August 25.—Hogs strong, at \$7.70@7.85.

St. Joseph, August 25.—Hogs steady, at \$5 @ 7.50.

East Buffalo, August 25.—Market opened with 6,400 hogs on sale; market lower, at \$7.90@8.

Sioux City, August 25.—Hogs steady, at \$6.90@7.25.

Cleveland, August 25.—Hogs steady, at \$7.65@7.85.

Louisville, August 25.—Hogs steady, at \$7.40@7.70.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 24.—Business in provisions during the past week has been active, with an advance all along the line. Stocks of edible fats all over the world are very short, and it looks as though we were in for a higher level of prices than anything we have had so far this year. In oleo oil we have had a very good business during the past week, with a good demand and constantly advancing prices; so that today we are at the highest point so far this year, and the tendency is still upward. Stocks are very small, both here and abroad, and the demand very good. Business in cotton oil during the past week for export has been very small, the demand being mainly for odd lots here and there as buyers actually need the goods. In view of the prospective bumper cotton crop, buyers in Europe have no faith in the present market, and look for lower figures. They, therefore, have withdrawn from the market almost entirely for futures.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	490	7,232	2,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,258	300
Omaha	100	1,485	
St. Louis	600	3,000	
St. Joseph	100	2,800	1,200
Sioux City	300	2,800	500
St. Paul	200	700	400
Oklahoma City	500	350	
Fort Worth	400	800	600
Milwaukee		15,187	
Peoria		2,000	
Louisville			492
Indianapolis	800	4,000	
Pittsburgh	200	4,000	
Cincinnati	292	1,937	3,701
Cleveland	00	1,000	1,000
Buffalo	200	2,600	2,000
New York	1,578	1,737	7,419

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1911.

Chicago	25,000	31,763	28,000
Kansas City	22,000	4,136	17,000
Omaha	11,500	2,275	23,000
St. Louis	8,338	7,551	3,852
St. Joseph	2,500	2,400	700
Sioux City	6,000	2,300	3,000
St. Paul	5,600	1,800	5,000
Oklahoma City	475	700	50
Fort Worth	2,000	1,200	300
Milwaukee		1,580	
Peoria		1,500	
Louisville			2,892
Indianapolis	500	1,500	
Pittsburgh	5,000	60,000	10,000
Cincinnati	2,197	3,102	1,922
Cleveland	300	2,000	2,000
Buffalo	3,700	9,600	11,000
New York	4,028	9,909	21,948

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1911.

Chicago	5,000	5,000	20,000
Kansas City	14,000	11,684	8,500
Omaha	8,500	7,500	24,000
St. Louis	6,122	11,596	7,759
St. Joseph	3,500	2,800	3,000
Sioux City	4,000	1,200	290
St. Paul	2,000	2,500	3,900
Oklahoma City	350	650	

Fort Worth	1,200	1,000	500
Milwaukee		1,945	
Peoria		1,000	
Louisville			1,154
Indianapolis	1,800	6,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	488	1,951	1,206
Cleveland	100	1,000	2,000
Buffalo	125	1,600	1,400
New York	793	2,331	4,487

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1911.

Chicago	20,000	30,577	25,000
Kansas City	11,000	10,881	8,000
Omaha	7,500	8,087	13,500
St. Louis	4,878	8,045	5,150
St. Joseph	6,000	2,000	3,500
Sioux City	1,500	4,200	800
St. Paul	1,500	2,000	1,200
Fort Worth	2,600	1,000	200
Milwaukee		2,480	
Peoria		2,400	
Louisville			1,168
Indianapolis		7,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	
Cincinnati	1,323	3,110	6,520
Buffalo	200	2,100	1,800
New York	2,517	4,703	10,829

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911.

Chicago	4,500	18,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	7,000	4,000
Omaha	2,400	6,000	10,000
St. Louis	3,697	10,210	3,268
St. Joseph	1,200	5,700	1,000
Sioux City	500	3,000	
St. Paul	900	700	1,500
Fort Worth	1,900	1,000	
Milwaukee		3,824	
Peoria		900	
Louisville			2,042
Indianapolis		7,000	
Pittsburgh		1,700	
Cincinnati	664	2,132	2,039
Buffalo	100	2,000	2,000
New York	1,911	1,186	8,029

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1911.

Chicago	2,000	12,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,000	3,500	3,000
Omaha	650	4,500	3,500
St. Louis	700	4,200	500
St. Joseph	300	2,100	700
Sioux City	400	2,000	600
Fort Worth	1,800	1,200	800
St. Paul	900	1,400	2,800

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 19, 1911:

CATTLE.

Chicago	32,809
Kansas City	26,964
Omaha	15,041
St. Joseph	10,322
Cudahy	641
Sioux City	4,301
New York and Jersey City	12,200
Fort Worth	5,710
Philadelphia	4,641
Pittsburgh	4,040

HOGS.

Chicago	73,903
Kansas City	29,646
Omaha	23,514
St. Joseph	22,820
Cudahy	6,651
Sioux City	10,976
Cedar Rapids	5,407
New York and Jersey City	23,705
Fort Worth	3,393
Philadelphia	3,410
Pittsburgh	11,249

SHEEP.

Chicago	101,787
Kansas City	22,410
Omaha	30,547
St. Joseph	15,690
Cudahy	517
Sioux City	1,648
New York and Jersey City	56,658
Fort Worth	1,491
Philadelphia	14,214
Pittsburgh	14,343

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 21, 1911.

	Beef.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,751	4,246	326	11,098
Jersey City	2,803	1,411	37,323	8,157
Central Union	4,082	916	18,898	—
Lehigh Valley	2,911	182	143	—
Scattering	—	166	72	4,450

Totals	12,547	6,921	56,762	23,705
Totals last week	13,070	8,747	48,163	24,237

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
J. Shamberger & Son, Columbian	150	—	—
Sulzberger & Sons, Columbian	150	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Columbian	—	—	600
Swift Beef Co., Olympic	—	—	440
Morris Beef Co., Olympic	—	—	220
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	47	4	—
Total exports	347	4	1,260
Total exports last week	1,296	84	1,160

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Retail Section

A BOOK FOR RETAIL BUTCHERS.

(Reviewed by a Practical Retailer.)

"The Retail Butcher" is the title of a book recently published by R. S. Mathews, of Memphis, Tenn., who conducts one of the most extensive and best paying retail meat businesses in this country. He is a practical butcher of many years' experience.

Books on this subject are often loaded down with a lot of useless matter, or are badly put together. This is not the case with Mr. Mathews' work; it is exceptional both in its contents and in the manner of their arrangement. It is thoroughly practical and easy to read and understand. It is a book of 100 pages, nicely printed on good paper in large type.

The book tells in a breezy, snappy way how a retail butcher can make money if he understands his business, not alone in stopping the leaks and losses and in the handling of customers and collections, but in other ways also. The book has a feature that is of great importance and very valuable, and one that not ten butchers in ten thousand possess. That is a thoroughly complete and reliable table of figures, that tells you how to retail a carcass of beef costing 7, 8, 9 or 10c. per lb., with all the different parts cut, trimmed, weighed and sold to bring a profit.

It also gives the details of cutting extra hinds and fores, a complete table of figures on a 100-lb. calf, and what the different parts should bring, the details of cutting a 40-lb. sheep costing from 7 to 12c. per lb., and a 33-lb. lamb costing from 12 to 16c. per lb., with 25 per cent. profit added, which a retail butcher must positively make if he wants to remain in business.

For example, a 33-lb. lamb at 14c. per lb. costs \$4.62; plus 25 per cent. profit, \$1.15; total, \$5.77. The selling yield is figured this way: Eight lbs. legs at 20c., \$1.60; 12 lbs. chops at 23c., \$2.76; 5 lbs. shoulder at 15c., 75c.; 4 lbs. breast at 12½c., 50c.; 2 lbs. neck at 8c., 16c.; 2 lbs. waste, —; total, \$5.77. Thus cost and yield balance each other with profit added.

To the New York butcher it may seem strange that the legs of a 33-lb. lamb only weigh 8 lbs. This book is written by a Westerner and it will be noticed that 12 lbs. of chops is more than the New York butcher is in the habit of cutting from so light a lamb. But it means more profit in cutting the chops long at 23c. and the legs short at 20c.

There is also a complete table of figures for pigs, a complete article on poultry, hams and bacon, slicing hams, boiled ham; the cutting and selling of extra rounds and loins of beef; a money-making article on hamburger steak, with suggestions that very few veterans ever heard of; the selling of sausages of all kinds; the selling of lard; the handling and selling of fish and oysters; suggestions on tools, scales, shop and counter cases; the hiring of help and how to treat them; business hints, etc.

In short, everything that a retail butcher should know is spoken of, which makes it

the best sort of a fund of butcher knowledge. Any intelligent butcher who reads it through will immediately see that his knowledge and profits can be increased fully 100 per cent., regardless of the few old-timers who may say: "I don't need books to teach me my business." These are just the men who do need such a book, and need it badly. For if they had the knowledge contained in these pages they would have been able to retire from business years before this book was ever published.

BUTCHERS IN THE EARLY DAYS.

The French, distressed by the increasing price of meat, have been looking into history, and have discovered that the grievance is an old one. A police report of the year 1525 has some remarks on the subjects which are strangely modern in tone. It says:

"The best course to take is to allow liberty, which is the soul of commerce. Then the hope of gain attracts merchandise from the most distant provinces; the mere rumor of scarcity being a cause of plenty, and consequently of cheapness, as is set forth in the proverb: Cherté foisonne.

"At the same time it is a good idea to organize some system of ascertaining whether the retailers are not charging too much; for when one looks closely into the matter, one seldom fails to discover secret societies, monopolies, and other evil practices, furnishing a basis for this kind of usury."

The complaint, however, was not only that the butchers charged too much, but also that they were lacking in courtesy to customers who protested. On that branch of the subject also a decree was issued in 1570:

"Butchers are expressly enjoined not to ill-treat or use abusive language to the ladies of this city, or the women of low degree, or the servant-maids who propose to deal with them. They are on no account to mock or deride the said ladies, women, and maids, but are to receive politely all offers made to them for their goods."—Westminster Gazette.

A SCHOOL FOR MEAT CUTTERS.

Convinced that there are many retail dealers in meats who know little or nothing about the economies of intelligent cutting, the Merchants' Mutual Association in Kansas City has established a school in which applicants may acquire such skill. Practical instruction in meat cutting will be given in a course extending over three weeks to a month, at the end of which time the student will be capable of avoiding the heavy loss due to inexperienced workmanship.

The project appears to be a commendable one, both from the viewpoint of the retailer and the consumer. Retail dealers in meats are not reaping any excessive gain nowadays, even when conducting their business under the most careful conditions, while not a few, because of lack of skill in cutting, find that their profits are exceedingly small. The meat cutters' school should be a big help to this latter class in any city.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. A. Giffin has purchased the fixtures of the Paugh meat market at Sedgwick, Kan.

H. S. Edson, of Collyer, Kan., has opened a butcher shop at Wakeeney, Kan.

Johnson & Madden have purchased the meat market and bakery of A. J. Roughton & Son at La Crosse, Kan.

R. Zaun has moved his stock of meats, etc., from the Gibson building to the Hirt building at Pawhuska, Okla.

F. R. Thomm has purchased the butcher shop of Harry Sulhoff at Smith Center, Kan.

W. J. McCoy has disposed of his meat business at Cawker City, Kan., to Isaac Skinner.

C. R. Cundall has purchased the butcher shop of C. E. Mays at Bridgeport, Neb.

C. J. Jensen has purchased the Wallace meat market on East Fifth street, Fremont, Neb.

S. Jones has purchased the Eli Beebe meat market at Mitchell, Neb.

Harris & Bloomfield have opened a new stock of meats at Giltner, Neb.

Dick Stitt has purchased the Scott meat market at Burchard, Neb.

Watts & Watts are about to open a new butcher shop at Dewese, Neb.

Mr. Messenger has succeeded to the entire meat business of the old firm of Messenger & Company at Perry, Mich.

F. A. Burlington has sold out his grocery store at Wayland, Mich., but will continue in the meat business.

Wahl Bros. have purchased the meat business of Mallory & Jewett at Madison, Neb.

C. O. Smith & Son have sold out their butcher shop at Stockville, Neb., to F. T. Cochran.

Boone Bros., of Riverton, have purchased the butcher shop of Chas. Davis at Bloomington, Neb.

E. S. Higsby, of Lushton, has engaged in the meat at Fairmont, Neb.

Lyle Smith has purchased the Sullivan meat market business at Ewing, Neb.

Geo. Aley has purchased the Simon meat market at Aurora, Neb.

A. Benjamin, the butcher at North Yakima, Wash., has added a stock of groceries.

Rude & Armstrong have succeeded Gibson Bros. in the meat and grocery business at Eugene, Ore.

The dissolution is reported of the Bruckert-Krueger Meat & Grocery Company at Roundup, Mont.

The meat market of Huppler & Postel at Musceda, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

Wehner & Voss are about to erect a brick meat market at Wahpeton, N. D., on Third street.

E. Drake will engage in the meat business at High Bridge, N. J.

E. Ehrhart, meat dealer at Baltimore, Md., has made an assignment.

E. Webster has opened a meat market in the Clapp block at Ballston, N. Y.

A. J. Bachaud will shortly open a meat and provision store at Rutland, Vt.

Fire has destroyed the meat market of F. McCormick at Tracey, Cal.

Buehler Brothers have opened their new market at Mansfield, O.

Green & Lane have built an addition to their meat market at Noroton, Conn.

E. W. Eyre expects to sell out his meat market at Hotchkissville, Conn.

G. W. Alley has purchased the Floyd meat market at Ellsworth, Me.

Cesser & Mohle will engage in the meat business at Lockport, Tex.

Entzinger's meat market at Dayton, Tex., has been damaged by fire.

YOU CAN SOLVE YOUR WASHING AND CLEANING PROBLEMS

Every one engaged in the meat business is dealing in perishable goods. The better the condition of such stock, other things being equal, the bigger your profits. The Packer, Slaughterer, Dryer, Canner or Retailer of meats who uses



is at once assured of keeping everything and every place clean and pure. So necessary it is that sanitary conditions should prevail and so much time have you been accustomed to give to this matter of cleanliness that you did not think there was a material made like one use of Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser will prove it to be.

It is so unlike all other materials that only indirect comparisons can be made with them. Therefore, it cannot get old and rancid nor serve as food and lodgment for bacteria and germs. Unlike still others it contains no borax, acid, lye or preservatives. In fact, it is made for just the uses for which you need a washing and cleaning material.

Indian in circle



in every package.

Every day adds many more to the number of those already using it. It is merely a matter of *testing* its merits, appreciation is sure to follow.

If you are not using it all we ask is that you give it a trial and if not all we say it is it will cost you nothing.

Order from your supply house, or write us.

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Manufacturers, Wyandotte, Mich., U. S. A.

*This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize
wherever exhibited*

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending August 19 averaged 9.01 cents per pound.

Isaac Stiefel, small stock inspector for the S. & S. Company in the New York district, is taking a few weeks vacation.

J. A. Shoemaker, manager of the Westchester house of the S. & S. Company, has returned from a vacation spent in Maryland.

Vice-President John Conron of the Conron Bros. Company has been spending a few days on an outing trip to western New York.

President Walter Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company, took a few days vacation this week, following the return of Treasurer Irving Blumenthal from abroad.

Today (Saturday) is the day for the annual outing of the employees of Swift & Company in the New York district at College Point, L. I. All Swift houses will be closed for this event.

Frederick A. Lambert, a butcher with a shop in Stapleton, Staten Island, has been made fire marshal for that borough to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Fire Marshal James Lestrangle.

J. A. Hawkinson, head of the S. & S. provision department, and V. D. Skipworth, general manager of the Chicago plant, were in New York this week. They were accompanied by Superintendent H. D. Hunt of the Chicago plant and Superintendent Jacob Moog of the Kansas City plant.

The New York district baseball team of the S. & S. Company has challenged the Philadelphia district team to a "world's series" contest of three games, one to be played in each city and the third decided by a toss. The challenge will probably be accepted, and some great games are expected.

A bomb was exploded last Saturday night about 10 o'clock on the doorstep of the butcher shop of Salvatore Demaire, No. 1944 First avenue. It damaged the store. Demaire said he never had received letters from the Black Hand. He has been in business in the store only six months and the police are inclined to believe the bomb was a result of business jealousy.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending August 19, 1911, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 6,793 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12,266 lbs.; the Bronx, 355 lbs.; Richmond, 29 lbs.; total, 19,443 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 5,683 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 4,015 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; total, 4,030 lbs.

OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

Joe Wormser, who was formerly branch house manager for Morris & Company at their Westchester Market branch, is doing a fine business in his retail markets at No. 234 Willis avenue and No. 260 Brook avenue. The Willis avenue shop is one of the largest and best equipped in the Bronx, and he has built up a very large trade through his knowledge of the business and his strict attention to business. The experience gained in the wholesale business has taught him much that is of value, and he puts it to good use in his management of the retail end. It is of interest to note that his first and only service as an employee was with Morris & Company, whom he left about seven years ago to engage in business for himself.

J. J. Felin & Company, the well-known beef and pork packers of Philadelphia, opened a branch house in New York on July 5 at No. 407-409 West 13th street, where they will manufacture a complete line of bolognas and sausages, and smoke hams, bacon, tongues, California hams, etc. They will also put a fine brand of scrapple on the market as soon as the season opens. The manager of this new plant is Theodore Price, who is a veteran expert and thoroughly competent to handle all the trade that comes his way. There has been a big business done since the opening, and as the plant is completely equipped and six wagons are kept busy, the outlook is fine for the success of this well-known firm in New York.

A. Silz, the famous poultry and game man, who has just returned from a trip to France, England, Germany and Belgium in connection with the game situation, calls attention to the fact that the open season for imported game is now from September 1 to March 1. This includes imported pheasants of all species, Scotch grouse, blackgame, black plover, redleg partridge, Egyptian quail and venison, all imported.

One of the youngest butchers in New York who conducts his own business is L. Seligman of No. 845 Columbus avenue. He was taught the business from the ground up by his father, who is one of the old-timers on lower Ninth avenue, and as soon as he felt competent he opened the store at the new address, about a year ago, just after passing the voting age. His industry and ability have caused him to push rapidly ahead.

CONVICTION OF LIVE POULTRYMEN.

The conviction of thirteen live poultry dealers in New York City for violation of the State anti-trust act in maintaining a combination to control the live poultry market was reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner. These cases had to do entirely with the kosher live poultry trade, and had no connection with the dressed poultry business, which forms the bulk of the trade. This conviction, the first of its kind in the country where the convicted were sent to jail instead of being fined, has brought out various comments. Some were like those of the sentencing judge, harsh and severe, taking no condoning circumstances into consideration. Others take the other view. The New York Produce Review says this week:

The statute of New York which makes it a misdemeanor for two or more people to conspire or commit any act "injurious to trade or commerce" has been in existence for many years. Yet we believe the conviction of thirteen members of the live poultry trade for its violation is the first that has occurred among tradesmen, and the severe sentence of imprisonment is the first in this State for any such offense. The men who have now been convicted and who suffer the obloquy of a disgraceful punishment are of good repute among their business associates and in their home communities, some of them exceptionally so, and the penalty inflicted upon them falls with equal severity upon many families of refinement.

In view of the general character of these men we believe it may safely be assumed that they had no knowledge that their acts were illegal. They were dealing with business problems of great difficulty which were met by methods that they deemed to be conservative of the live poultry trade and not injurious. The wording of the law is indefinite; it was for the courts to decide what acts were "injurious to trade and commerce," and until they had decided laymen could only conduct their business according to their own conception of what was legitimate. It seems, therefore, an unusually severe penalty that has been inflicted upon these men, not only themselves convicted for the first time, but convicted for acts which have been practiced for years without the example of prosecutions and convictions to teach and confirm their illegality.

But the scathing remarks of Judge Rosalsky in this case and the comments of the newspaper press upon the verdict, show a public sentiment that is violent and vindictive in respect to combinations and associations of food dealers whose objects are popularly supposed to be a monopoly for selfish advantage; and this sentiment must be heeded even if partly based upon misconception.

Judge Rosalsky classed the acts of the live poultry men's association as "a conspiracy to monopolize and control a food product" and as "a kind of crime upon which merchants wax fat at the expense of the poor and helpless consumers." Yet there is no indication that the convicted men have amassed great riches, and the price of live poultry to consumers has not advanced out of proportion to the general advance in other staple food

FISH!	FISH!	FISH!
You will save money in buying your Fish DIRECT from the Wholesaler		
B. F. PHILLIPS & CO. 7 "T" Wharf, BOSTON, MASS.		
Correspondence Solicited—Satisfaction Guaranteed		
OUR SPECIALTY	{ Rockport Steak Cod Shore Haddock	

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES LIQUORS IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

products in the distribution of which no similar organization has obtained.

We think it extremely doubtful that any combination of wholesale dealers in farm products has even existed in which a control of the product was sufficient to raise its average price to consumers. Such an effect could be secured only by a monopoly so close as to shut out all independent avenues of distribution, or so powerful as to obtain control of the sources of supply. In the case of farm products it is manifestly impossible to obtain such control of supply; and among distributors any such complete monopoly as to close independent avenues of outlet would be as difficult as it would be reprehensible.

The law prohibiting conspiracy to injure trade or commerce is worthy of popular support, and is, doubtless, justly applicable to all attempts on the part of distributors to monopolize the avenues of outlet. But if freedom to compete is effectively secured, no attempt to regulate prices of a commodity through associative effort can ever have an injurious effect upon the interests of consumers.

We do not wish to stand as apologists for any effort to create a monopoly in trade; a free field and equal opportunity for all to engage in any business enterprise must be preserved at all hazards. But association of trade interests for legitimate purposes is essential to the welfare of the community; and in order to judge as to whether associative acts are of benefit or injurious one must have a thorough knowledge of trade conditions and the fundamental laws of trade. There is much popular error and misconception in this matter, and until the line between legal and illegal acts had been clearly defined by authoritative rulings it seems cruel and unusual to have imposed prison sentences upon respectable men adjudged guilty of acts which are thus specially declared illegal for the first time.

BUTCHER INELIGIBLE AS JURYMAN.

A curious feature of Virginia law developed this week in the impanelling of the Beattie murder trial jury in that State. One man was excused from serving because he was a butcher. The ancient statutes of Virginia read that no butcher shall be considered eligible to sit as a juror in a capital case because he "is inured to the spilling of blood."

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

(R) means Renewal Mortgage.

Adamko, A., 1191 First ave.; F. Lesser. (R) \$125.
Bachenheimer, Samuel, 20 W. 207th st.; Van Iderstine Co. \$234.
Bornstein, H., 29 E. 114th st.; F. Lesser. \$250.
Berns, Aaron, 72 E. 110th st.; F. Lesser. \$80.

Banner, S., 261 Lexington st.; F. Lesser. (R) \$150.
Cohen, H., 249 E. 13th st.; F. Lesser. (R) \$140.
Greenstein, Harry, 790 E. 163d st.; J. Levy & Co. \$125.
Hollo, Steve, 1436 Avenue A; Fred Lesser. \$105.
Heller, Meyer, 237 E. 121st st.; F. Lesser. \$135.
Hornung, Mac, 716 E. 9th st.; F. Lesser. \$70.
Licht, Jos., 335 E. 70th st.; J. Levy & Co. \$50.
Mesnik, Louis, 521 E. 145th st.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$50.
Meyer, Isidore, 1474 Fifth ave.; A. B. Schreckinger. \$260.
Strollo, P., 558 Second ave.; Sulzberger & Sons Co. \$75.
Senfer, Maurice, 161 Madison st.; Alex Lesser. \$90.
Schulman, Wm., 303 E. 5th st.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$75.
Treiber, Louis, 176 Rivington st.; F. Lesser. (R) \$90.
Werner, Rose, 1046 Boston road; F. Lesser. \$150.
Weissman, Rachael, 91 Ridge st.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$150.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

McClusker, Pat'k H., 943 Westchester ave.; Gustav Greenwald. \$275.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

De Maria, Annzetta and John, 874 60th st.; Gustave Selner. \$75.
Fugelsang, Louis, Broadway, cor. Aberdeen, Jacob Selner. \$170.
Groeger, John, 2813 Fulton st.; Wm. Belloff. \$400.
Lapin, Jacob, 113 Ralph ave.; Gustave Selner. \$100.
Lombardo, Vincenzo, 524 Carroll st.; Gustave Selner. \$70.
Ramer, Abe, and Hugo Saatweber, 1268 Sutter ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$200.
Ullmann, Ludwig, 658 Manhattan ave.; Hannah Keller. \$683.
Weisman, I., 784 Myrtle ave.; Gustave Selner. \$115.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Blauberg, Wilhelmina, 631 Marcy ave.; Emil Baer. Nom.
Schachter, Abr., and wife, 786 Hart st.; Jacob Norris. \$250.
Stiehl, Wm., 145-7 Euclid ave.; John Korner. \$1,000.

GROCERIES, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Waldman, Herm., 2453 Valentine ave.; Henry Oberscheimer. \$240.
Caroneos, Geo., 143 Bowery; N. Radus. \$138.

Cauchois, Frederic A., 66-68-70 W. 36th st. \$7,000.
Deseaux, E. & O., 230 W. 46th st.; S. Bonnet. \$1,008.
Enzer, Morris, 665 11th ave.; Felix Herzog. \$100.
Epstein, Hyman, 12 Courtlandt st.; Jno. Medica. \$1,500.
Garribra, M., 82 McDougal st.; Messrs. Alberti & Pavese. \$180.
Giusti, F., 82 McDougal st.; M. Garibba. \$75.
Greater New York Lunch Co. (Inc.), 199 William st.; P. Wechsler. \$425.
Gutman, Leopold, 31 W. 20th st.; Morris Barfield. \$30.
Kalils Restaurant, 14-16 Park Place; Wm. Hawley and Jas. W. Osborne. \$2,000.
Kalils Restaurant (Inc.), N. Y., 14 to 18 Park Row; Merchants' Exchange Bank, N. Y. \$25,000.
Kleinman, Jos., 27 Market st.; Gussie Morgenstern. \$50.
Mullaney, Jas. M., 384 Amsterdam ave.; L. Lechmere. \$264.
Moray, Minnie, 359 4th ave.; P. Wechsler. \$330.
Paddell Co., 518 6th ave., s. e. cor. 31st st. and 6th ave.; M. L. Goldstone & Henry. (R) Lease.
Silberstein, J., 96-98 Fulton st.; B. Rosenfeld. \$1,500.
Schapiro, Louis, & R. Kuralitz, 26 W. 26th st.; B. Weiss. \$300.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Annaratone, P., 180 Bleecker st.; Italian Provision Co. \$1.
Cohen, Hyman, 79 Norfolk st.; Moses Walther. \$135.
Dorman, Benny, 171 W. 4th st.; Bella Sonenshine & Jac. Larmot. \$2,195.
Ellowitz, Abr., 124 E. 110th st.; H. Walitzer. \$245.
Mandrachio, Aurelio, 167 Mott st.; I. Montalbano. \$1,000.
Taendler, M., 4217 3rd ave.; M. Nutman. \$1,000.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Dracoumakos & Psaros, 1194 Fulton st.; Max Rosenblum. \$150.
Ferruccio, Gennaro, 361 Hamilton ave.; Jos. Baia. \$75.
Muller, Albert A., 268 Columbia st.; Mary Muller. \$300.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Cohen, Wm., 91 Cook st.; Ezra Feldman. \$275.
Muller, Mary, 268 Columbia st.; Albert A. Muller. \$500.
Shafer, Abr. and Mary, 298 Atlantic ave.; Morris Wolk. \$700.
Zablotsky, Louis, 166 Scholes st.; Samuel Fishman. \$490.

A. C. WICKE MFG. CO.
BUTCHERS' FIXTURES, ICE HOUSES
AND COMPLETE MARKET EQUIPMENTS
406-412 East 102d St. NEW YORK CITY Telephone 5687 Lenox

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$6.40@7.50
Poor to fair native steers	4.50@6.35
Oxen and stags	3.50@5.75
Bulls and dry cows	1.15@3.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	6.90@7.85

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	8.00@ 9.75
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	@ 5.50
Live calves, grassers and buttermilks	—@—
Live calves, Westerns	@ 5.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice	5.50@ 7.35
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.	@ 4.00
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	2.00@ 4.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	@ 1.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	8.45@ 8.55
Hogs, medium	@ 8.55
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 8.65
Pigs	@ 8.65
Rough	7.45@ 7.65

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	11½@12
Choice native light	11@11½
Common to fair native	9½@10½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	11½@12
Choice native light	11@11½
Native, common to fair	@ 10
Choice Western, heavy	9½@10½
Choice Western, light	9@9½
Common to fair Texas	8½@ 8
Good to choice heifers	9@ 9½
Common to fair heifers	@ 8½
Choice cows	@ 8½
Common to fair cows	@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags	—@—
Fleshy Bologna bulls	6@ 6½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	15 @16½	15 @15½
No. 2 ribs	14 @15	@13½
No. 3 ribs	10½@12	@12½
No. 1 loins	16½@17	@18
No. 2 loins	15 @16	@16
No. 3 loins	10½@15	@15
No. 1 rounds	11 @11½	@10
No. 2 rounds	10 @10½	@ 9½
No. 3 rounds	8½@10	@ 9½
No. 1 chucks	@ 9	@ 8½
No. 2 chucks	@ 8	@ 7½
No. 3 chucks	@ 5	@ 6½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	@15
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	@14
Western calves, choice	@12
Western calves, fair to good	@11
Western calves, common	@ 9

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	11½@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	11½@11½
Pigs	11½@11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@13½
Lambs, good	@12½
Sheep, choice	@ 8½
Sheep, medium to good	@ 7½
Sheep, culls	@ 6

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@16½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@16½
Smoked picnics, light	@10½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@10
Smoked shoulders	@10½

Smoked bacon, boneless	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@16
Dried beef sets	@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@24
Pickled bellies, heavy	@12½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	17 @17½
Fresh pork loins, Western	@16
Shoulders, city	@10½
Shoulders, Western	@10
Butts, regular	@14
Butts, boneless	@15
Fresh hams, city	@15
Fresh hams, Western	@14½

BONES, HOOFES AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@55 lbs. cut	@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 55.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	@ 35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	75 @90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	45 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	40 @45c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	30 @60c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers	30 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½ @3c. a piece
Livers, beef	6 @8c. a pound
Oxtails	5 @7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	10 @15c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@12½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@ 8c. a pound
Blade meat	@ 5c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian rings	—@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.	—@—
Beef rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@16½
Beef rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	@22
Beef rounds, per lb.	@ 4½
Beef, hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@10½
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@68
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@60
Beef, middles, per lb.	@13
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@ 8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@ 5½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	17½	19½
Pepper, Sing., black	12	14
Pepper, Penang, white	15½	17½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	15	18
Allspice	6	8½
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	5½	8
Cloves	17	20
Ginger	15	17
Mace	60	65

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated	4½@ 5
Crystals	5½@ 6½
Powdered	5½@ 6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .22
No. 2 skins	@ .20
No. 3 skins	@ .12

Branded skins	@ .15
Ticky skins	@ .15
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .20
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .18
No. 1, 12½@14	@2.40
No. 2, 12½@14	@2.15
No. 1 B. M., 12½@14	@2.15
No. 2 B. M., 12½@14	@1.90
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@2.60
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@2.35
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.35
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.20
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@2.95
Branded kips	@1.60
Heavy branded kips	@1.95
Ticky kips	@1.00
Heavy ticky kips	@1.95

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Hens, avg. best	@15
Toms, avg. best	@14
Common	@13
Spring selected, dry-picked	@30
Spring ordinary, dry-picked	@15
Fowls, dry packed—	
Western, boxes, 45-55 lbs. to doz.	@15½
Western dry-pkd., bbls., iced, 4½-5 lbs. avg.	@15
Western, scalded, avg. best	@14
Western, dry-pkd., iced, 4 lbs. avg., bbl.	@14½

Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@10
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@3.50
Squabs, dark, per doz.	@1.00

FROZEN.

Turkeys—	
Young toms, No. 1	@24
Young hens, No. 1	@22
Young, No. 2	@16
Old hens	@14
Old toms	@22
Texas, No. 1	@20
Roasters—	
Milk fed, fancy large	@20
Milk fed, fancy, 4 lbs.	@19
Corn fed, fancy large	@17
Corn fed, fancy, 4 lbs.	@16½
Corn fed, fryers	@12½@13

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, broilers, nearby, per lb.	@17
Fowls, per lb., via express	@17
Roasters, per lb., via express	@10
Turkeys, per lb.	@13
Ducks, per lb.	@13
Geese, per lb.	@11
Guinea Fowls, per pair	@60
Pigeons, per pair	@25

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials	@28
Creamery, Extras	@27
Process, Specials	@23½
Process, Extras	@22½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	22 @24
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	18½@20
Fresh gathered, firsts	16½@17½
Fresh gathered, seconds	15½@16
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	15 @15½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	14 @14½
Fresh gathered, checks, good to prime	13 @14
Refrigerator firsts, season's storage charges paid	20 @21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	21.00 @21.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.50 @26.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	@ 2.70
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago	2.92½ @2.95
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.20
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	20.00 @23.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent ammonia	3.20 @ 3.25
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	2.70 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	3.35 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory	2.60 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 35%	@ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	3.15 @ 3.17½
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

